THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,094—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

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"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
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"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

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P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "ORIENTAL."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on board will LEAVE the APPOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 12th April.

Heavy baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	11th April
B.L. PERSIA	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5501	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	15th April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer aWill not call at Brindisi.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 9th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	14th April.
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	15th Apl. 90.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA" 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 25th April.

FOR LAMOA, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BAGDAD" 1,274 tons, to sail on or about 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1890. Agents.

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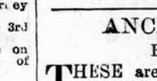

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QUININE BITTERS—For nervous disorders.

QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.

QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.

QUININE BITTERS—For heartburns.

QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen, Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDRENS MATINEE.

Children, under 12.....Free. | Adults.....Ans. 8.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ½ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

On THURSDAY NIGHT, there will be a "One Skate Race," Distance 5 Laps, open to all Amateurs.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Session is set apart for the Royal Navy of the Station.

When there will be a one Mile Race, open to the Sailors only.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, there will be a 5 Mile Race, between two noted Amateurs.

LADIES INVITATION NIGHT on SATURDAY.

TICKETS can be obtained on application to the Manager at the Rink office.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, 12TH of APRIL
There Will be a Skating and Dancing Party.
Admission Rs. 2, Skates Free.
Only those in Evening Dress Admitted.
General Skating from 8-15 to 10 p.m.
Dancing from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight. Men of the Army and Navy not Admitted on this Night.
Tickets now on sale at the Rink Office.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL," ARRIVED
9TH APRIL, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 3 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

POST ENTRIES will be RECEIVED as under:—
For the first day up to THURSDAY EVENING, 10th instant.
For the second day up to SATURDAY EVENING, 12th instant.
For the third day up to WEDNESDAY EVENING 16th instant.
Entrance Rs. 15.

Subscribers to the races will receive their tickets on application to the undersigned.
Letters to be addressed Sleatio Road. Tardeo.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay 9th April 1890.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
PISTACHIO, VANILLA AND RASPBERRY, CREAM, PINEAPPLE, Water, Ice.
WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail, Fresh PASTRY every day.

MORENAS AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow Street.

SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES,
BY
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,
AND
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!
Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by
MALARIA.

Such as CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT
F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
SQUIBB'S
DYSENTERY DROPS.

IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a prompt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.

Price per Bottle, 2s., or Re. 1-4.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT
F. S. MADON & COMPANY,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF
SECOND HAND PIANOS
Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the Meeting of the Corporation called for FRIDAY, the 11th instant the Honble Mr. R. M. Sayani will propose and Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq. second the election of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murban. as President of the Corporation for the ensuing year.

Bombay Municipal Office, 9th April 1890.

NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M.E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, for the year ending 31st December, 1889, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th April instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th ultimo, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1890.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts." Nos. 1, 2, & 3. } Manufactured from high-
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c., } ly flavoured Dindigal
Lady Manilla" } Tobacco.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES:—10 Church Gate Street.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)
CIGARS!
CIGARS!!
CIGARS!!!
Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.
The choicest brands of pure
JAVA!
SUMATRA!!
DINDIGUL!!!
PONDICHERY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO
Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.
NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.
Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.
Apply
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
4, Medows Street, Fort,
and
221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—38a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK F SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
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Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
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Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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Twelve months... ..... Rs. 26
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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
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Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Price annas postage free.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 do.		Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 ,, do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES
TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidenciesby the use of
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO. &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course or a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ;
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

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BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Expected arrival of Lord Harris, 5-30 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Presentation of Addresses from Chiefs of Kathiawar, Surat Municipality, and Bombay East Indian Association to Lord Reay, 11 a.m.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 8th :—Singapore (s), from Genoa. Yesterday :—Branksome Hall (s), from Liverpool; Maltby (s), Cardiff; H. M. S. Griffin, Bushire; and Chindwara (s), Calcuta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Sapphire (s), Liverpool; Hamburg (s), Hamburg, &c.; Tanjore (s), Jeddah, &c.; and Leconfield (s), Diamond Island.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a loft on the ground-floor of a house in Chuckla Street yesterday afternoon, but the fire was soon extinguished, the damages were trifling.

SHOCKING STEAM ROLLER ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Byculla, respecting the death of Narayen Bajee, aged 6 years. Yesterday afternoon the deceased went up to a stone-roller that was levelling the compound of Aga Sooltan Mohomed's bungalow, when he was thrown in front of the roller, which passed over his head, killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

TEMPTING JUSTICE.—While the s.s. Clan McGregor was leaving dock on Tuesday, Ali Nana, tindal of a prow, had neglected to steer his boat clear of the P. and O. Dock's entrance as the vessel was steaming out, although the usual whistle signals were sounded to warn him of his dangerous position. Mr. William Newall, Superintendent of the P. and O. Dockyard, had the man arrested, and informed his Worship that he had been the only one of a number of prows who failed to take notice of the signals. The accused was accordingly convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, his Worship informing him that a heavier fine would be inflicted if he should be found guilty of such an omission again.

THEFT FROM THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Guna Dadoo, a labour or in the School of Art, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Stanford, charged with the theft of eight pieces of wood, an empty bottle, and one tin box, of the aggregate value of six annas and six pies. The accused had been arrested in the act of carrying off the property by a ramosee doing duty in the compound of the School of Art. The pieces of wood were intended to meet some artistic design in the Industrial Exhibition, and on Guna admitting his offence, his Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RACES AT THE COLUMBIA RINK.—On Tuesday night there were two races open to all Blue Jackets, and one for all comers. The first race was ½ mile, for which six entries were made. Mr. Morton won the first prize and Mr. Hardy the second prize. After this the four last runners ran a five lap race, which resulted in Mr. Dawson winning by nearly ¾ lap. The third and last race, open to all comers, was then competed for, five entries being made. Mr. Fredelis started with a spurt, and kept the lead the whole way, and eventually won by ½ lap, Private Remiston (Band) 2nd Gloster Regiment, coming in second. The prizes were then distributed. Mr. Morton, Rs. 5; Mr. Hardy, Rs. 5; Mr. Dawson, Rs. 5; and Mr. Fredelis, Rs. 5. All these prizes were given by a gentleman visitor.

THE LANDLADY AND HER LODGER.—Mrs. Sarah Walshe, who provides board and lodging in the Frere Road Hotel, yesterday made an application before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 12 from Mr. C. E. Patteson, an engineer, the amount due for lodging and board since the 1st instant. Mrs. Walshe informed his Worship that Mr. Patteson had been out of employment for the last seven months, and having obtained a position the other day in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, left the hotel without giving her due notice, and refused to pay for his board. Thereupon the complainant deemed it prudent to retain one of Mr. Patteson's boxes until she should obtain her money, but on endeavouring to carry out her intention, the engineer set upon her servants, assaulting her at the same time and knocking her down. On hearing the facts of the case, his Worship granted Mrs. Walshe a summons on Mr. Patteson.

THE MASK CARNIVAL AT THE COLUMBIA RINK.—There was a good assembly of maskers at the Columbia Carnival on Monday night. Many of the masks were very grotesque, and great fun was created throughout the night by one or two gentleman dressed as clowns, who kept the visitors amused by the way they sustained their characters. At 10 p.m. the races commenced. The two-mile race was own by Mr. Derry by half a lap. The race for ladies followed. There were three entries, Miss Killeen winning by a quarter lap. At 11-30, the grand march of maskers was performed with great success. After the grand march, the distribution of prizes for the races, &c., took place, and were presented by Miss Howard. Mr. Derry, winner of the two-mile race, got a silver keyless watch; Miss Killeen, winner of the ladies' race, a gold keyless watch; Miss A. Howard, the most graceful lady skater, an electro-plated tea service; Mr. H. W. Cocks, for the most grotesque mask, a pair of opera-glasses; Mr. Hawkins, the best gentleman fancy skater, an order for a dozen photos. After the distribution of prizes, the dance programme commenced, and dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE ORDERS OF A POLICE OFFICER.—The case in which Narayendass Pragwandass is charged for refusing to comply with the orders he received from Constable Unkles, to stand outside the boundary of the general parade-ground, on the occasion of the review of the troops in garrison by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, came on for hearing yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Richardson. In the last proceedings in this case Narayendass appeared before his Worship as the complainant and endeavoured to represent to the Court that Constable Unkles had on that occasion assaulted him and had thrown him over the boundary within which he had taken up his position so as to obtain a better view of the inspection. Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee and Mr. D'Souza appeared for Narayendass, the former cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Tyabjee objected to certain questions put by Constable Unkles to a police sepoy in the witness-box, on the ground that he wished to intimidate the witness into statements different from what had been adduced before the Court. Constable Unkles here informed his Worship that if he was interrupted by Mr. Budroodin in his questions to the witness for the prosecution he would refuse to proceed with the case. In reply to Mr. Budroodin as to what right he had to put the *kala* people out of the boundary, the police sepoy informed him that these instructions had been given him by his police officer, and assured the learned solicitor that if he had gone there, too, he would have informed his saheb and would have required him also to stand outside the boundary. The Magistrate here postponed the case till to-day in order to make due enquiries of Superintendent McDermott as to what orders had been conveyed to the police officers on the occasion of the inspection of the troops.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following, among other matters, were heard at a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday :—

RE GOPINATH SADASHIV AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the second insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh schedule, remarking that the first insolvent had died since the filing of the schedule. His lordship enquired when the schedule was filed, why they could not proceed on the old one. Mr. Dhairyavan said his grounds for the application were that there were more than two hundred creditors, all of whom were not the creditors of his client. His lordship remarked that it was not necessary to file a fresh schedule, and that the insolvent might have his discharge on the old one.

RE BHANJEE RAMJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order granted to his client some time ago. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balubdas Manufacturing Co. vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.—Part heard.

673—Ardesir, H and D—Nanusha Juggoosha vs Revd T H Greig and others—Macfarlane, E and H

EVENING PARTY AT PEDDER ROAD.

THE third of a series of farewell receptions given by prominent citizens in honour of Lord and Lady Reay came off on Tuesday evening at the bungalow of Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Pedder Road. The bungalow and its *environs* were brilliantly illuminated with pyramids of tumbler buttees, and lines, curves, and festoons of light formed by multi-coloured lanterns and tumbler buttees. A triumphal arch, illuminated with coloured lanterns, spanned the main passage to the bungalow, which is named "Bhowani Shanti," after a Hindu goddess. The word "Welcome" was displayed in a flood of light over the gateway, and the letters "V. R." on the eastern side of the porch, which was dressed throughout with coloured lanterns. The guests were received by Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, and Mr. G. A. Kittredge, an intimate friend of the late Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., at the outer gateway, and were conducted along a carpetted passage to the bungalow, a short way off from the gateway. The Band of the 4th Rifles played a selection of music during the evening. Among those present were :—

Sir Raymond West, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Lord Colin Campbell, the Hon'ble J. G. Moore, the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort, the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, the Hon'ble K. L. Nulkar, Members of the Viceroy's Council, Prince Samatsingjee, the Nawab of Radhanpore, the Chief of Akulkote, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Chief of Vishalgud, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Colonel W. H. Wilson, the Persian Consul General, Messrs. H. W. Uloth, F. Stockinger, Grattan Geary, D. Gostling, S. D. Sassoon, Dr. Peterson, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. A. M. Gabbay, Joseph Jefferson, H. M. Phipson, A. Breul, H. Taylor, O. Meyer, A. E. Abraham, H. C. Kirkpatrick, C. W. Richardson, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., P. M. Mehta, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, K. M. Heeramanek, Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Y. M. Kelkar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dyabhoy Tapidas Vurjdas, Davdat Dannee, Hosseinbhoy Visram, Ganesham Nilkant, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, R. D. Setna, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee J. Ashburner, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Rao Bahadoor M. W. Barve, C.I.E., Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Veharidas, Rassaldar Major Roopsing, native Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, Rao Nana Moroba, Rao Anant Prasad, Naib Dewan of Radhanpore, Messrs. Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpall, K. N. Kabrajee, Gordhundas Khatao Macanjee, Manockjee M. Heeramanek, Fazulbhoy Visram, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, P. N. Wadia, Jafferbhoy Tharia Topun, Virchand Dipchand, Munsookharam Surajram, Meer Goolam Baba, Meer Sarfaraz Alli, N. R. Ranina, Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, Naroudas Thackersey Mooljee, Dharamsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Budroodin Tyebjee, Amiroodin Tyebjee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Nuzmoodin Tyebjee, A. M. Dharamsey, Janardhun Gopal, M. M. Munshi, Shivjee Dhurmajee, S. V. Bhandarker, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. Framjee D. Devacha, Dr. Gerson DeCunha, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, Dr. Deshmookh, Dr. Bullel, Messrs. H. M. Chichgar, Rustom K. R. Cama, D. S. Garud, Ghellabhai Haridas, Sittaram Dhakjee, Raojee V. J. Sunkeresett. G. M. Pitale, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, Dhanjeebhoy H. Wadia, Jevanjee Jamasjee Mody, Ramchandra Hemraj, Trimbak Canaren, Shivshunker Govindram, B. A. Gupte, V. K. Bhatavadekar, Laksmidas Khimjee, Dayabhai Jaduram, Kersondas Chubildas, Shantaram Narayen, Anandrao N. Waduseo, &c.

Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Captain Forbes, arrived about a quarter to 10 p.m., and were received at the entrance by Mr. Dhuramsey, Mr. Chandawarker, and Mr. Kittredge, and were escorted to the hall, where several presentations were made to their Excellencies by Mr. Kittredge, the Oriental Translator, and others. The party afterwards adjourned to the rear compound, where the refreshment *buffets* were laid, and where seats were provided for the guests. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were distributed and their Excellencies were loudly cheered as they left about 11-30 p. m.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

THE second general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian wheat crop of the season 1889-90, is published as follows :—

[Note.—16 annas=an average crop : 20 annas=a bumper crop.]

The present memorandum gives a summary of the information regarding area and condition received up to date from the six reporting British Provinces, which on an average contribute upwards of 20 millions out of the 26½ million acres at which the total wheat area of India is estimated. The remaining 6½ million acres lie for the most part in Native States, from which no reports are furnished till after harvest.

The area in Punjab is estimated in the latest reports at 6,575,600 acres. This area, though 5 per cent. less than the preceding year, is not much below the average, but the yield will be deficient. The winter showers, though not altogether absent, have been very light, and have occurred at long intervals. Rain fell throughout the Province in the middle of January and February, but the fall was insufficient to effect any permanent improvement in prospects. During the first and third week of March more rain has fallen in most districts of the Province and improved prospects, but there is still reason to fear that over a large area, particularly in the Cis-Sutlej Districts, a scanty harvest will be reaped.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area will, it is estimated, be 6 per cent. below 1888-89 owing to the failure of the winter rains. With the exception of a slight fall in the Western Districts of the Province during January, the months of December, January and February have practically been rainless. According to the estimates framed up to 22nd February, the condition of the crop generally varies from 10 to 12 annas. The showers which have fallen subsequently have done little good. Harvesting is now in progress. Unirrigated lands (comprising about 2 million acres) have suffered severely from the drought and their yield will be light.

In Bengal no area estimates for the standing crop have yet been framed. In 1888-89 the acreage was only 990,000 acres, and the outturn was estimated at 10 annas. This season the prospects are reported to be much better. A large area of land has been put under wheat, and the winter rains have been ample. A 12 to 14 anna-crop is expected.

For the Central Provinces the area returns are not yet complete, but so far they point to an acreage of over 4 millions. The crop has suffered from the rainless winter which has extended to those Provinces. But a good fall having occurred late in October the injury done is slight. The yield will probably be very little short of a fair average.

In Berar a low outturn is estimated for a diminished acreage. The area is returned as 844,336 acres, and the outturn is estimated at 11 annas, but no explanation is given of this low estimate.

The decreased area in the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sindh) shown in the first report has not been made up by the later sowings. The area of the present crop is 2,392,000 acres. Failure of winter rains has caused most injury to the Deccan crop (area over 1 million acres), which is not expected to return more than half an average outturn except in irrigated fields. In the Carnatic (area 577,000) an average harvest is anticipated: in British Gujarat (area 277,000 acres) it will be only a little short of that standard, but in the Native States of Gujarat (area 370,000 acres) a good deal below it.

In Sindh the area sown is 355,000 acres against an average area of 285,000 acres and 315,800 acres in 1888-89, and the condition promises an average crop.

Regarding the prospects in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India and Hyderabad the information is scanty. The condition and prospects of the wheat crop in these States (average area about 5 million acres) may be taken to be similar to those prevailing in the British Provinces which they adjoin.

To sum up: The failure of the winter rains has told severely on the unirrigated wheat crop of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and an indifferent harvest must be looked for in about one-half the total area sown in the two Provinces. In Bengal conditions are better than last year as regards both area and outturn. In the Central Provinces an average crop on an average area will probably be secured. In Berar a smaller area than usual has been sown, and the outturn as reported will be poor. In the Bombay Presidency there is a considerable decrease in area; the Deccan crop will be a short one, but a fair harvest is anticipated in Gujarat and the Carnatic. In Sindh a larger area than usual has been put under wheat, and prospects are favourable.

IT is proposed to construct a loop line of railway to connect the towns of Narnoul and Kanand in Patiala territory, with the Rewari-Ferozepore and Rajputana-Malwa railways.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual general meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Cathedral High Schools. The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided, and amongst the others present were the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, the Rev. Dr. Evans, the Rev. A. Gilder, the Rev. Brother Beal, the Rev. Father Page, Mr. J. Starling, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. L. Penny, and Mr. J. R. Duxbury.

The secretary at the outset read the annual report.

The Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the report stated, in concluding this report, say the Committee must, while expressing their thankfulness to God for the enlargement vouchsafed to the work in their hands, and while tendering their warmest thanks to all those whose increased support has enabled them to record an increase in their operations during the past year, nevertheless remark that they recognize the call to yet larger endeavours and to wider fields of work than in the past. They trust that in proportion to the increase of their efforts, will be the sympathy and aid of their supporters.

The Rev. A. G. Lewis, in moving the adoption of the report, said that after having heard the report read, it was unnecessary for any one to say much regarding it. The history of the year's work was most cheering in every way in every department, and perhaps the difference between the sales of 1888 and 1889, would be sufficient to show that the society was in a flourishing condition, and he noticed under the head of General Literature a most pleasing increase in the sales. He thought perhaps the work the Society set before itself was not sufficiently understood by the general public. It was looked upon as a shop for the purpose of selling prayer-books, only, or other religious tracts and cards. There was, he believed, a society in process of formation for the diffusion of wholesome literature amongst the people both Native and European, who lived in India. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in their own quiet way looked forward to doing the same kind of work amongst their own people, and in missionary centres. Their great work was the dissemination of pure and useful literature, and it was right their children should be trained, not only in secular subjects, but in religious subjects as well, in their schools although that should be done more by the general public than by a society. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, and that it should be printed and circulated.

Mr. Starling, in seconding the resolution, said that it was not only useful, but absolutely indispensable for some Christians to make themselves acquainted with general literature. This acquaintance with general literature also tended to make Christians appreciate the Bible more and understand much in it which if they had not read ancient history they would not have understood.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The balance-sheet of the treasurer, the Rev. Mr. Gilder, was next submitted, which showed that the grand total of receipts amounted to Rs. 6,132-11-2, and the expenditure Rs. 6,117-8-2; thus showing a balance in favour of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge of Rs. 54-9-2.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet said: The report and the balance-sheet, which might be considered the pulse of the society showed a decided improvement in the operations of the Society during the past year, but they wanted a great deal more interest to be taken by the general public in the work of the Society; they wanted their sales to be very much increased, and such an establishment as would force itself upon the public notice, and induce the people to buy the wares the Society for the Propagtion of Christian Knowledge had to offer. People might require to pay a trifle more for their books than at other places; but they should remember they would be helping a good work, and increasing its power for the future, and helping them to give as they hoped to do in the future, grants to poorer institutions, and to carry on that important work of translating Christian books into the vernacular. He moved that the accounts as audited be accepted.

The Rev. Father Biscoe seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The existing committee was re-elected.

A translation sub-committee was then appointed as were several others.

The Bishop of Bombay, in addressing the meeting, said that it was only about eighteen months ago since the affairs of the Society were really pulled together. They had now a branch in a conspicuous part of Bombay, which was not only a pleasing matter in itself but was also an earnest of what was before them. This state of affairs was due mainly to their indefatigable secretary, Mr. Lord. If people were not encouraged in sending healthy general literature they would be sure to resort to unhealthy literature.

The pronouncing of the benediction terminated the proceedings.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court the case in which Babajee Gunpat Pinglay and Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb are charged with defaming Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., again came up for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Manker, appeared for the first, while Mr. Burder represented the second accused.

The Magistrate said that the case against Pinglay, the first accused, had better be gone into first.

Mr. Burder said that he had been instructed to apply on behalf of Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb for a postponement of the case against him. Mr. Burder produced a certificate from Dr. Langley, which stated, among other things, that he had examined the accused, Byramjee, at Mahim, and found that he had been suffering from fever and pains in the knee and head. The accused, the certificate went on to say, was extremely weak, and was too ill to leave his bed and appear before the Court to answer the charge.

Mr. Macpherson observed that the accused on two former occasions stated in Court that he was ill, and had now sent in a certificate to the same effect without putting in his appearance in Court. It seemed that the service of the summons had had a disastrous effect on the health of the accused. (Laughter.) Dr. Langley, it appeared from the certificate, had not prescribed any medicine for the accused. For aught the learned counsel knew a small dose of fruit salt would have restored the accused to health. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate said that the best course was to adjourn the case.

Mr. Macpherson thought that the hearing of the case would be the best cure of the "shaking of the accused's knees." (Laughter.)

The case against Byramjee was adjourned till a fortnight. The case against Babajee Gunpat Pinglay, the printer and publisher of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Gustadjee Cowasjee, a clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, produced the declaration made and signed under the provisions of Act 25 of 1867 by the accused.

Mr. Cursetjee Pestonjee Erani, Mr. Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Unvala, and Mr Pestonjee Framjee Bhandara, proved the publication of the three numbers of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, which formed the subject-matter of the charge.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, the complainant, said that he remembered the imputations made against him in the three numbers of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*. He adhered to and repeated his denial of the several imputations as he had done in his information (which has already appeared in these columns). All these imputations, the complainant said, were entirely false.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused.

In reply to the Magistrate, the accused said that he wished to make an explanation in connection with the case, provided the Magistrate disposed of the case himself.

The Magistrate said that he was not going to dispose of the case himself.

The accused: In that case I will give the explanation at the Court of Sessions. I may here state that I have sent to the complainant a letter of apology.

The Magistrate then committed the accused to take his trial on the charges framed by him at the ensuing Sessions.

The case in which one Bhramachari Mahownand Sadanand and Babajee Gunpat Pinglay are charged with defaming Mr. Proctor Sims, one of the members of the Council of the Bhownaggur State, was then proceeded with. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the first accused.

After recording formal evidence as in the above case, the further hearing was postponed to Wednesday fortnight.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re. and1-4 Rs. 4.

THE UNCOVENANTED BANQUET.

Continued from Tuesday's Bombay Gazette.

The Chairman, who was enthusiastically received on rising to respond, said: Mr. King, my lord, and gentlemen,—I cannot find words adequately to express the feeling with which I rise now to return thanks on behalf of us all for the eloquent terms in which Mr. King has proposed this toast. Before I turn to the actual subject of the toast there is a duty—a most pleasing duty—which falls upon me, which is to read a letter which I have just received from the Under-Secretary of State for India. Possibly some of you may think that it was my duty on entering this hall to-night immediately to communicate to this splendid gathering the most interesting, the most encouraging news that I have to impart to you; but my reason for venturing to trespass on your patience for a few moments, and to defer until now the communication, was that I was anxious that my friend and our champion, Mr. King—(cheers)—should have the opportunity of at least foreshadowing the triumph which he has taken so conspicuous a part in achieving. The letter is as follows :—

"My dear Lethbridge,—Lord Cross wishes me to tell you that, having regard to the many representations which have been made to him by members of Parliament that it would be satisfactory to them if the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants were inquired into by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to repeated suggestions from the Government of India that an investigation of this kind should take place, it is the intention of the Government to move for such a Committee after Easter. I presume that, under these circumstances, you will not think it necessary to proceed with your motion on the 25th."—Yours very truly, JOHN E. GORST."

The reading of the letter was received with enthusiastic applause.

Well, gentlemen, to that letter I have had great pleasure in sending the reply which I will now read, and which I trust will meet with the approval of all those who are present to night :—

"My dear Gorst,—I have received with great pleasure your letter conveying to me an intimation of the intentions of the Secretary of State in regard to the proposed inquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India. Lord Cross's decision will be received with the utmost gratification, not only by all the Civil Servants concerned, but also by a large number of members of Parliament on both sides of the House, and by many others interested in the welfare of our Indian Empire. On their behalf, as well as on my own, I desire to express our warm sense of the courteous consideration accorded to our representations by Lord Cross, by yourself, and by the Government in general, and of the fairness shown in submitting those representations, with all the facts, to the impartial tribunal of a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Of course, I shall at once, withdraw the notice of motion that stands in my name for the 25th inst."

(Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, after that intelligence, which I perceive is so interesting and so satisfactory to you, I feel that my duties are not very onerous this evening. All that I have now to do is to respond in a few general terms to the toast so eloquently proposed by my friend Mr. King. It is the toast, gentlemen, of the Cause—"the Cause"!—why, that is ourselves here present to-night. (Cheers). It is the cause not only of ourselves but of our families and all those that are nearest and dearest to us—(Loud cheers)—and I say, who would not strive in such a cause as that. (Cheers). Mr. King has invited you to drink to the toast of "The Cause." I add to that appeal the request that you will now put your shoulders to the wheel and carry the cause to triumph. (Loud cheers). Of course, the intelligence that a Select Committee is already granted to us alters very materially the remarks I had intended to submit to this gathering, first, as regards the Government itself and the Government of India and the permanent officials. I feel that we can now realise that we are indeed treated with that fairness and that impartiality and justice which we have always expected to receive. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, another point—somewhat different, but pointing in the same direction—has already been brought forward by my friend, Mr. King, both in his travels in India and here to-night. It is that the real grievances under which the Uncovenanted Department of India have so long laboured are now felt to be grievances not only by those officials who are themselves subject to those disabilities, but by the whole body of Englishmen in India, whether they belong to the Covenanted Service, the Military service, or any other. The presence here to-night of such distinguished members of the Government as Sir Theodore Hope and and Sir Wm. Wilson Hunter (cheers)—the presence here of such distinguished military officers as Sir Andrew Clarke—(cheers)—who was the head of our Public Works Department, and Sir Lewis Pelly—(cheers)—and others, are, indeed, encouragements to all of us. We feel that now we stand shoulder to shoulder with all the great services of our Indian Empire. (cheers.) Gentlemen, we have to-day won the first position on our road to victory; we have stormed the first parallel. It is for you and your friends—our friends—in India to win the whole of the battle—(cheers)—and when, finally, we have won that battle we shall remember that these our friends of the Covenanted Civil Service and of the Military Services have spontaneously, and before the Government had shown any intention of their coming to our help, voluntarily come forward to assist us in our demands on the Government. (Cheers). Of course, the change of position will necessitate a very serious and important change in our method of advance. Hitherto it has been our object to persuade the House of Commons to apply to the India Office and to the Government of India that "gentle pressure," which might justify those great authorities in conceding to us the justice which we demand. We have advanced various arguments to the House of Commons. We have endeavoured to establish at any rate a *prima facie* case to establish our demands. But now I need not point out to you that the circumstances are altered. We have to begin *ab initio*. We have to show the Select Committee of the House of Commons chapter and verse for every one of those demands which we have been at times pressing upon the notice of the House. Gentlemen, I feel certain that we shall be able to prove our case up to the very hilt. (cheers.) It is of course, necessary for us to bring to bear all the evidence in the case that we possibly can. We shall appeal to our friends in India to send home without a moment's delay all those who are best qualified to testify to the Select Committee that of which they know. We must show to the Select Committee, beginning, as I said just now, *ab initio*, that it is impolitic for the Government of India to have in its service over there a large number of officers whose feelings rankle under a sense of injustice. We must show them by evidence that it is undeniable that the just expectations of the various departments of the service have not been answered by the treatment which they have, hitherto received. We must show them with regard, for instance, to one of the points—the most important point that has been touched upon hitherto, with regard to the pension question—that whatever may have been expressed, it was beyond all doubt the intention alike of the Government and of its employes that two shillings and the rupee should be identical quantities. (Loud cheers.) We must adduce positive evidence to the Committee that it is really absurd to propose to men who have born the burden and heat of the day out in India that they should retire on pensions which are fluctuating, which they cannot conceive the purchasing power of, and which may represent possibly 200*l.* this year and only 135*l.* next year. (Cheers.) We must show them that the difficulties put in the way of men who would retire, who wish to retire, and whose time has come for retiring—that the difficulties put in their way by the uncertainty as to the future are such that an intolerable block in promotion has occurred in every one of the Departments. (Cheers.) We must show them, again, that it is unjust to keep back—for remember gentlemen that pension is after all, only deferred pay—(cheers)—unjust to keep back pay at the rate of 2*s.*, and that was worth 2*s.*, at that time to the Government of India, and now in these days to render that back to us at the beggarly rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* or 1*s.* 5*d.* (Loud cheers.) I think, too, that a valuable precedent for the treatment that we may expect and hope for in regard to this matter may be obtained from the just and equitables measures that have already been adopted in our great Crown Colony of Ceylon. There (as most here are aware) an arrangement was come to long ago. In those days, when the rupee first demonstrated its unpleasant power of receding and vanishing into nothingness, an arrangement was come to, by which the men receive the full 2*s.* for the rupee that had been subscribed or kept back from their pay at the rate of 2*s.*, and others at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.*, others at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* That precedent is a precedent that may well govern the action of the Government of India in this matter, and it is a precedent that I think we should press very warmly on the attention of the Select Committee. (Hear, hear.) It will be for us, for you and your friends who are coming over, I trust, from India, to produce the very letter of the contracts that have been accorded to these officers in time past. and I think that we may leave it confidently to the judgment of the Select Committe—to remember that we are applying to them not for the mere legal letter of the law in our case. It has too often been pressed upon our notice that possibly some legal technicalities and quibbles may stand in the way of an interpretation of the contracts; but we shall appeal to the common sense, to the justice, to the fair English spirit of the Select Committee, and we shall appeal with the utmost confidence. (Cheers.) It will be, indeed, a very great privilege and a very great honour to my friend and myself if we should be those who will stand in the position of Caleb and Joshua to lead the Uncovenanted Civil Servants into the promised land. (Laughter and cheers.) But, to whomsoever may fall that honour, I am confident that now that we have once obtained the ear of the House of Comlished was this that you could not have an Uncovenanted Service; nobody would go to India without a covenant; they were obliged to give a covenant, to enter into an engagement for a certain term of years, and for certain conditions, before they could get men to go out. That time has changed. The country has developed. Civilised processes and lines of communication have been introduced, and the natural product is what has been called the Uncovenanted Service. Now, in later years, and from the time when I broke the little chains of difficulty, I have nearly always been associated with Uncovenanted officers. I am proud to say, and I am glad to recollect, that in no single instance have I ever stood in the way of any Uncovenanted Civil Servant in my life. (Cheers.) At the same time, you must recollect that the Government are not in the position in which I was. My wish was to advance every man that knew the use of his tools. The Government are bound by all sorts of conditions and regulations and rules, and though the individual members of the Government may see the path ahead, they cannot overstep the interval and proceed *per saltum*. Therefore we must accept the condition of affairs in this world, and have natural growth. I am glad to see that the time has come when that growth has come to full maturity, and when the Uncovenanted Service is able to obtain all that it deserves. I look with the highest pleasure upon that letter of the Secretary of State, and I doubt not that it will bear good fruit. But I recommend every gentleman to understand that it is working and not complaining that wins the race. Knowledge is uncontrollable power; character is cumulative. The power of command comes with the exercise of it, and so surely as you work and proceed to command, so surely, if you understand your business, will you succeed in everything that you desire, I doubt not myself for a moment, in the future of the Uncovenanted Service. I look for a time when the word "Uncovenanted" will cease to be in the vocabulary of Indian Service matters. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am very glad to have been present with you to-night. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. A. B. Binnie: Sir Roper Lethbridge, my Lord, and Gentlemen,—A remarkable change is announced this evening in the treatment of that great service to which we all belong. To what cause are we to attribute that change in sentiment of the great governing powers of this country? The Government of India has been defined as a military despotism tempered by the Legislature of a great and free country. I had the honour of representing one branch of the Uncovenanted Service in the year 1881-82, when the Marquis of Hartington presided over the affairs of India. Some little advance was made in our cause at that time. But to what is due that joyful announcement which we have received this evening? I can attribute it to nothing more than the fact that that great House of Commons, which is the ultimate appeal of all Englishmen wherever they may be, wherever they may work, in the great Empire presided over by the Queen, has become, owing to recent changes, more sensitive to the legitimate grievances of Englishmen. Believe me, gentlemen, it is to that that we are this evening indebted for that grateful and glorious concession to our demands. (Cheers.) We have laid before previous Ministers of State and previous Houses of Parliament the statement of our grievances; they have been received more or less with sympathy, but with no power or no desire to help us. But we have now arrived at a period when our representations are received not only with marks of approbation, but with a zealous, a determined, and steadfast desire to see that our efforts to obtain redress are met in a spirit of perfect justice. (Cheers.) This has been due not only to the altered tone and feeling of Parliament, but to the zealous and persevering efforts of gentlemen like our friend Mr. King and others who have in bad repute and in good repute advocated our cause there. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I think that these few expressions of opinion are due from me as one of the old workers in the cause. (Cheers.) It is my pleasant duty now to propose the toast of "The Guests," and to couple with it the name of the graceful writer, the historian of our own times, the man who has rendered himself dear to all of us of middle age, and who can look back upon the earlier years of Her Majesty's reign and recognize how faithfully he has depicted the transactions and events of which we have recollection. I couple with the toast the name of Mr. Justin McCarthy—(cheers)—and with that I have the honour to associate the name of Sir Geo. Barclay Bruce, one of the leaders of my own profession, who has been deeply interested in engineering in India, and, although not himself connected with the Public Works Department, has always shown a kindly spirit and a desire to help his brethren in a foreign clime. (Cheers.) Also I have to couple with it the name of our old friend Mr. Low. To all who know him it would be superfluous on my part to say how ready he is on all occasions to render assistance to any of us who may require it during the brief period of our visits to the old country. Then, last but not least, I have to couple with it the name of a gentleman most highly esteemed in the Parsee community, to whom Englishmen must look as perhaps the backbone, at any rate commercially, of our prosperity in India. (Cheers.)

(*To be concluded.*)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 8.

Picot, Capt, Bengal, Comt., on duty, from England.

APRIL 9.

Glasgow, Major, Bengal, Suffolk Regt, from Lucknow.
Gough, Lieut, Bengal, R W Fusiliers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Gott, Capt, Bo, 5th Bo, Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Clifford, Col, Bengal, 2nd Bo Cav, from leave, from England.
Harden, Maj, Bengal, 2nd R Susex Regt, from leave, from England.
Walter, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, for embarkation.
Oldfield, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Rangoon.
Sym, Col, Bengal, 1-5th Goorkas, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Elphick, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on duty.
Vaughen, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad

APRIL 8.

Shelby, 2nd Lt, Ms, R E, to join, to Ootacamund.
Cooper, 2nd Lt, Bo, 3rd Bo L I, to join, to Satara.
Winsloe, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Jhansi.
Morice, Lieut, Bengal, R E, to join, to Jhansi.
Jones, Surgn, Bo. I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Pemberton, Col, Bo,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MADEIRA," Leacock's " Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

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WANTED.—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES. 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods, one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

ON VIEW at Crawford and Co's Rooms. The late Col. Wise's effects, including a D. B. 12bore rifle and a S.B. 450 rifle, to be sold on Saturday, 12th April.

OUR new stock of Kioto Patent Hotwater Plates just to hand. All disappointed Customers please apply early to SHROFF BROTHERS.

GYMKHANA HUNT SKY RACES.—Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand and enclosures on 12th, 16th and 19th April 1890 can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

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A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs. 275. Also a second-hand TANDUM. Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 300 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

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JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Commissariat Stores, a very large quantity of new double Gunny (Khuripat), Cotton Carpets, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1888, Suleeman Lucka vs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant, at 1 p.m., in the Godowns in the Military Store Lane, Fort, (near the Shipping Office) the same comprising a very large quantity of new double Gunny (Khuripat); Cotton Carpets, Blankets, Kamli, old Gunny, canvas, wooden Horses, &c, will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

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THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1889-90, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangher Hall of the University of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th April (TO-DAY), 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—" SANSKRIT, AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

LECTURER—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the landing of the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, all carriages going to the Apollo Bunder, must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no carriages will be allowed down this road after 5-35 p.m.

Those carriages containing ticket holders will set down at the entrance to the Pavilion and will be parked on the new Reclamation, as also carriages of those persons not alighting.

Carriages will take up at the Pavilion and pass out by the Sailor's Home.

No carriages will be allowed down the new Road passing the Apollo Hotel after 4-30 p.m., that road being reserved for parking empty carriages.

The Saluting Battery being near the new Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send, their carriages to a safe distance by the new road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th April 1890.

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Admission .....Annas 8.
Season Ticket .....Rupees 2.

Members of the Bombay Art Society FREE.

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MR. C. A. GRAVES.

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HAS REMOVED

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(next to National Bank of India)

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

THE Liverpool and Manchester Markets remained closed yesterday for the Easter holidays; but Reuter wires an advance of ½d. in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 44d. per oz., which is confirmed by private telegrams. The only other news from the same quarter is that the Indian Council had allotted 2½ lakhs extra of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 5⅛d., which is the same rate as was obtained for the last extra sale before the holidays; and that about £150,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent. higher, at 11¼ cents, and July Futures advanced three points, say to 11·57 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were small at 4,000 bales, and the total figures to date give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	7,000	5,000
Three days' do.	18,000	22,000	15,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,589,000	5,262,000	5,146,000

The quiet feeling in our local Cotton Market, which has prevailed since the beginning of the week, has been still more noticeable to-day, and in the absence of more than a slight enquiry from any quarter, transactions have been upon a very small scale, the purchases reported summing up about 100 bales. These consisted of Bengals, at Rs. 191-2; Veraval, at Rs. 186-200; and Mowa, at Rs. 215-18; in about equal proportions, and a little Wudwan, at Rs. 210 per candy. Prices are still without quotable change.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent, and the tone of the market has been steady, with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been a return in the demand from exporters, and a considerable business has transpired in a firm market; but quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	16,398 bales.
Wheat	11,895 cwts.
Linseed	14,228 ,,
Rapeseed.....	10,903 ,,
Gingelly	1,586 ,,
Poppyseed	1,891 ,,
Groundnuts	6,845 ,,
Castorseed	928 ,,

FREIGHTS continue weak. The Worsley Hall (s), now in port, has been fixed to speculators, for April loading to Genoa, Marseilles, or Liverpool, at 20s. 9d. if for one port, or 21s. per ton if for two. Cotton for Liverpool has been done at 20s. 6d. per ton; and relets have been given for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 21s. 6d. to 21s. per ton. The P. and O. Company has booked Seeds for Marseilles, for April shipment, at 20s. per ton, old scale. Cotton for Hamburg, for this month's shipment, has been booked at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day, with a fair supply of Mercantile Bills, ready or nearly ready, offering. Six months' sight Paper has been done at 1s. 5 13-32d.; but nothing better than 1s. 5 5-16d. could be obtained for three months' sight Credits. Forward Bills have been quoted at 1s. 5⅝d. for the last mail in April, 1s. 5 7-32d. for the first mail in May, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for all June delivery. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 5⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·82	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, and rates both for money and account, have ruled 1-16 per cent. lower, our closing quotations being 99 9-16 for Fours for cash, and 100 1-8 for the 30th instant settlement. For 4½ per cents 100¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—We are again able to report some improvement in Cotton Mill Scrip, Manockji Petit shares having advanced Rs. 30; Central India, Rs. 25; Hindustan, and Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 20 each; David, Rs. 15; Star of India, Rs. 10; and City of Bombay, Luckmidas, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 each to our quotations. Fort Press shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,160; New Berar Press have advanced Rs. 20, say, to Rs. 545; Port Canning shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 365. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 912½ per share.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL 1890.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in Sind and locally at Ratnagiri, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall appears to have been rapid at Agra, brisk at Jubulpore, Akola, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and moderate in the remaining places. The baric gradients are steep in the Central and the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and Berar, and the isobars show that the weather is much disturbed to the north-eastwards of Raipur.

The barometer continues to be above the average over the whole country, the excess being very large in the Punjab and the Indus Valley.

Wind directions are nearly normal in most districts, but in the Bombay Presidency they are very irregular. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Madras, Bellary, Sholapur, Akola and Khandwa, and this morning's observations show that winds are increasing in force at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Belgaum, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Deesa and Rajkot.

The maximum temperature is 6° to 8° in excess of the mean of the season at Deesa, Ajmere, Jhansi Agra and Delhi, while the variations elsewhere are small. The highest maximum readings were 109° at Jhansi. 107° at Deesa, and 106° at Akola.

Nights are very hot at Malegaon, Akola, Knandwa, Indore, Rajkot, Jacobabad and Jhansi, and the lowest reading registered last night was 70° at Karachi.

Humidity has increased at Bombay, Cochin, Surat and Ajmere, and skies are very cloudy at Indore, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur and Calicut.

Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast and also at Poona, but there has been none elsewhere.

Readings are uniform in the south of the Peninsula, Sind, Gujarat and generally on the West Coast, but in all other places the baric gradients are steep, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Sholapur and Akola, and winds of more than the average strength are probable. The atmospheric disturbance that appears to-day to be located somewhere to the north-eastwards of Raipur will give light local showers, in most cases accompanied with thunder and lightning. On the West Coast, in the neighbourhood of Bombay, the weather is cloudy and slightly disturbed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 9.—Barometer has fallen, except in a few stations, to the extreme west and south; the fall is rapid in Bengal and brisk in a large part of Northern India. Distribution is little changed, except that a low pressure is manifest over North-eastern India. Intensified winds blow from northerly to north-westerly in North-western India; variable over the Peninsula; south-westerly and southerly in north-eastern India; strong over the Bay. Temperature has generally risen, except in the west of the Peninsula, and the heat is greatly above the normal, except in Burma, Bengal and Madras. The highest maximum is one hundred and nine at Jhansi. Weather is cloudy and showery on the west coast, but fine elsewhere. The condition is unsettled in Bengal and Assam; hot winds are probable in the Gangetic plain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BOMBAY, 8th April 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·361
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·0
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	79·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind *a*....NNW, N, SSW, SW, WSW W, SSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	295

a From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 10th April 1890.

The Battery will parade at the Saluting Battery at 4-30 this evening to fire a Salute on the landing of Lord Harris. Dress: Uniform and helmets, without ball, badge or chin-chain.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEAHY—April 9, at Bombay, John Leahy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Retired Medical Service, aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUSH—April 2, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieutenant G Harrington Bush, 8th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.
BEAUCHAMP—April 5, at Madras, the wife of Willoughby G Beauchamp, H M Indian Marine, of a son.
BYRNE—April 2, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr L C Byrne, Postal Department, of a daughter, (still-born.)
GAISFORD—March 30, at Quetta, the wife of Major G Gaisford, B S C, Political Agent, of a son.
LAKE—April 1, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Harry Herbert Lake, Assistant Engineer, Indian Midland Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROCK—March 30, at Khandwa, Alfred Lionel, the beloved child of Leslie and Mabel Brock, aged 11 months.
CARR—March 29, at Rawal Pindi, Lieut-Colonel F S Carr, 5th Punjab Cavalry, aged 44 years.
CARBERY—March 31, at Allahabad, Richard Bartholomew Carbery, late Head Assistant to the Commissioner of Benares, aged 53 years, 7 months and 6 days.
DELMERICK—April 2, at the residence of her son, "The Grange," Mussoorie, Martha *nee* Swift, widow of the late James George Delmerick, Sr, aged 78 years.
MANDELLI—March 31, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Annie, relict of the late Louis Mandelli, of Darjeeling, aged 45 years and 9 months.
McALLISTER—April 1, at Senang, Robert Hastings McAllister, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, aged 32 years and 4 months.
SEYERS—April 1, at Ratamati, District Batul, C P, Agnes Lucy, beloved wife of C W F Seyers, (Survey of India), aged 35 years and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

THERE are abundant reasons why we in India should watch with anxious attention the struggle now in progress, or at all events, in preparation, which is to decide whether Germans or British shall take and hold the lead in opening up inner Africa. We waive for the moment an enquiry whether European civilization and commerce are consistent with the natural conditions prevailing in what has hitherto been aptly designated the Dark Continent. The British East African Company claims jurisdiction under its Charter over the somewhat narrow strip of territory from Mombassa to the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza. A far larger extent of coast line fell to the share of the Germans, when the great divide was agreed to between Lord Salisbury and Count Herbert Bismarck. The German strip of coast lies between Zanzibar and the interior of the Continent, so that, it is of the utmost consequence to the British East African Company to be able to establish communications, as they were authorised to do, with the tribes westward of the Victoria Nyanza, in order to open up trade relations eventually with the Congo State. To frustrate this intention the Germans, in the first instance despatched Dr. Peters, ostensibly on a mission to rescue Emin Pasha, but really to forestall the efforts of the British Company in the country north and west of the Victoria Nyanza. Dr. Peters' expedition was unsuccessful, but the rumour that the leader was killed, seems to have been unfounded. Emin Pasha has now undertaken to lead another expedition in the same direction and with the same purpose. We may disregard the rumour that Emin has repented of this undertaking, for whether he himself leads the expedition or entrusts it to Major Wissmann, it is morally certain that this policy of securing for Germany a monopoly of influence west and north of the great lake will not be abandoned until it has been given, at all events, a fair trial. The ostentatious declaration by Emin Pasha, of his disapproval of Stanley's litigation with Tippoo Tib, and the Treaty of Peace concluded between Major Wissmann and his Arab antagonist, show that the Germans do not disdain to use diplomatic arts to secure a certain amount of native help. The high handedness which proved so unprofitable at the outset is apparently to be replaced by the kid glove. If the British African Company be couped up in the narrow strip of land between the coast and the lake, while the Germans obtain the exclusive right of way through the territory further west, the Central African trade ought, in the ordinary course of things, to fall to the latter.

But here come into view considerations which have been left out of sight, equally by the British African Company and their German competitors. Can Europeans colonise these African regions and live and thrive there? Until the Germans, some five years ago, forced their way into the region, Zanzibar with its dependencies on the coast was in everything but name a British Protectorate. But the settlers who derived the most advantage from the existence of that Protectorate were not Europeans; they were natives of Western India, to whom the climate was not unfriendly, and who made excellent colonists, who were happy and prosperous in a country which Europeans find almost insupportable. The German pioneers have suffered heavily from fever and they have found it as yet, at all events, quite impossible to build up on the ruins of the Indian colony anything which promises to be a satisfactory substitute. Will they succeed better in the interior? The chances of success and permanence which are offered to Europeans in the country west of the Victoria Nyanza may be guaged by studying the facts set forth by the Hon. J. Merriman, a South African statesman, who has recently contributed a paper to the *Fortnightly Review*. In Southern Africa, with a climate comparatively well suited to the European and the Negro a struggle for mastery and for the occupation of the land is being carried on, he states, not by force of arms, but by the silent force of natural selection, and the result is by no means quite so certain as the superior race would desire it to be. The natives increase far more rapidly than the white population, and they are re-enforced by steady immigration from the great reservoir of barbarism outside, which drifts into and fills up the country like a flowing tide. Fifty years ago Natal and the Transvaal territories, owing to the murderous forays of the Zulus who slew men, women, and children, were deserts. There are now four hundred thousand natives in Natal and a million in the Transvaal, out-numbering the European settlers ten-fold. This has been effected in defiance of laws forbidding landowners of the white race from letting farms to natives. What may be expected further north where the climate is altogether unfavourable to European settlers? This writer here incidentally touches upon an aspect of the problem which has a significance far other than that which he curiously assigns to it. When it was a question of developing sugar plantations in Natal, the colonists found that African labour too untrained and unsteady to be relied upon and then "in an evil moment for South Africa" Indian coolies were introduced. The chief evil seems to have been that the coolies were patient, intelligent, and hard-working, so that when their indentures ran out, they were able to set up as market gardeners and fruit growers on their own account and thus added to the difficulties already sufficiently great with which European labour had to contend. The Asiatics have thriven; they have secured a virtual monopoly of market gardening and fruit growing; some of them are growing rich and compete with the colonists for land and for Kaffir labour, and they "squeeze the European out of small employment on the railway and in the towns."

It is astounding to find that because of their intelligence, and thrift, and habits of order, these Indian settlers are denounced by the writer as "a fatal blight on South Africa" inasmuch as they weaken and diminish the element which must be looked to for any future hope of civilisation." But worse still; following his coolie brother comes the Banyan trader from Zanzibar and Bombay who "bids fair to drive out the retailer and even to enter into serious competition with the merchant." This is an unconscious confession that even in the comparatively temperate climate of Natal, the Indian colonist has a far better chance of survival in the struggle for existence than the European colonist. Details are furnished which indicate with sufficient clearness that this state of things is by no means due to purely local accidents, but that it is due to aptitudes for African colonisation, which the natives of India possess, and which are denied to the European colonist. The Indian retailers—who are absurdly termed Arabs—are, it appears, monopolising the retail trade in the villages of Natal, are spreading gradually throughout the two Dutch Republics, and filtering down into Cape Colony, "elbowing out the European who finds it difficult to compete with the Mussulman, who has few wants and expenses, and displays an extraordinary energy and acuteness in all business transactions." These Asiatic intruders, it is plaintively said, are so industrious and so orderly, giving no ground of complaint as citizens, that they are on that account the more "dangerous." In Natal they have practically won the day; they occupy the field. In the Transvaal the Europeans are so uneasy that they are endeavouring to move the Boer Government to decree their prohibition. It is interesting to learn that President Kruger has little sympathy with the retailers in matters which do not affect the interest of the Dutch landholders, and is besides disinclined to create complications by harsh measures against men who claim protection as British subjects. We seem here to have the key to the ultimate solution of the problem of introducing the thin end of the wedge of civilization into Africa. The Hindu coolie and the Indian Mussulman trader have the faculty of living and thriving in regions where the European colonist can scarcely hold his own in the struggle for existence with the Negroid races. What is taking place in the relatively temperate regions of Natal and the Transvaal may be regarded as certain to come about sooner or later in regions which Europeans, Germans, or others, will find far more ungrateful than the lands further south. In India there is an inexhaustible reservoir of labour and an abundance of the trading instinct which has succeeded in establishing throughout Natal a monopoly of the retail business in every town and village. With a little judicious bottle holding the Government of India—or better still the Government of Bombay—might easily enable them to develope the natural resources of the territory now under the jurisdiction of the British African Company. From that vantage ground they ought to be able as opportunities arise to work their way into the interior, and achieve there the industrial and trading supremacy which the Germans are striving for without taking sufficient account of the many adverse influences which render eventual success so problematical. From this point of view there is no great reason to regret the apparent determination of Wissmann, Emin, and other German pioneers to forestall us in the far interior of Africa. They can not permanently occupy the ground they overrun; but their labours and sacrifices will not be in vain if they pave the way for Indian farmers and traders better able to endure the climatic conditions, and less likely to provoke the determined hostility of the natives.

THE romance of a relic famous in the East is told over again in a French scientific paper, the *Journal des Connaissances Medicales*, which devotes three articles to a review of a book, published fifteen years ago in Bombay by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, a "Memoir on the history of the Tooth Relic of Ceylon, with a preliminary essay on the life and system of Gautama Buddha." Dr. da Cunha's memoir has been translated into French by M. de Milloué, Director of the Musée Guimet, and the reviewer, Dr. Gallippe, describes the French edition as a magnificent reproduction of the work. Of the preliminary part of the work the reviewer speaks highly, remarking that Dr. da Cunha therein displays a profound knowledge of the subject and of the history of the religions of India. The romance of Buddha's tooth loses none of its interest from the fact that there are so many relics of the name, each claimed as the only genuine one. The duplication of relics has not always been held to detract from their sanctity, for did not one faithful soul who gave himself to the study of relics propound the comforting doctrine that Providence had mysteriously duplicated and multiplied these "only genuine" objects of piety in order the more thoroughly to test the belief of the faithful? There is much to test in this way the belief of adoring Buddhists in the sacred tooth which lies enshrined in the gorgeous temple of Maligava. To begin with, there is the trying fact that it is not a tooth at all. It is a piece of discoloured ivory nearly two inches long and a little more than an inch in thickness. Yet this only confirms the belief of the faithful, for were not the men of Buddha's days giants? History, too, tells somewhat against it in the eyes of a sceptical criticism. The original left upper canine of the Lord Buddha fell into the hands of the Portuguese, who carried it away from the great temple at Kandy, submitted it to the critical judgment of the Holy Inquisition at Goa, and the reverend fathers without troubling themselves about its authenticity, pronounced solemn sentence against it, ordering it to be crushed, and then burnt, and its ashes thrown into a running brook. Fabulous offers were made to buy back the precious relic, and the Holy Inquisition was at one time weakly disposed to strike a bargain. But the Archbishop of those days, a certain Dom Gaspard, was above temptation. All the treasuries in the world, he declared, would not warrant the Holy Office in restoring to idolators the possibility of offering to a left upper canine the homage of a misguided faith, and though the Goa treasury was suffering from chronic distress, it was decided in a solemn assembly of bishops, priests, and civil and military officers, to break and burn and bruise and scatter upon the waters this sacro-sant tooth. This was done, and Buddha's tooth, it might have been supposed, passed out of sight. But nothing is so hard to destroy as a relic which men wish to keep. In course of time the legend arose that the Inquisition had destroyed the wrong tooth. The real original, preserved by the chamberlain of a certain King of Cotta, found its way into pious Buddhist hands in Burmah, and ultimately to its present resting place in the great temple at Kandy, where Sir Edwin Arnold and many thousands of less dilettanti Buddhists have done reverence to it. The story, as told by Dr. da Cunha, is rich in episode, and would make an Odyssey of its own if a poet were to arise capable of ignoring all that conflicts with pious sentiment in regard to a relic which might be believed in but for its antecedents and its unfortunate want of conformity to the type of what it professes to be M. Galippe comes very near to the mood in which even Buddha's newer tooth can be idealized when he poetically observes that "a relic is a kind of material protest of life against death, of memory against the fatality of eternal oblivion." The strict identity of the object venerated with the object which it is supposed to represent, need not enter largely into such a conception of the efficacy of a Buddhist relic.

THE laying of the foundation-stone of an obstetric hospital may seem to be a singular occasion for announcing that a new railway is about to be made. But in the last week of his period of office a Governor's opportunities are few, and Lord Reay needed no excuse for choosing Tuesday's ceremony for making the announcement that the Godhra-Rutlam Railway will be added to the system of railways in Western India in the very near future. The announcement leaves much to the imagination, for the very near future is a phrase the interpretation of which very much depends upon the disposition of some not by any means too quickly moving officials at the India Office. Just as geological time differs from historical time, so the "near future" of common phraseology may mean something vastly different from the near future that the India Office may include in its calculation. The announcement is welcome enough, however, even if it only means that the ten thousand rupees which Government have been so slow to give for a necessary revision survey of the route, are at length to be granted. If the grant is made at once, the survey may be completed before the rains, which would facilitate the commencement of actual operations next cold weather. But Lord Reay's announcement is not definite enough to permit us to look quite so far ahead as that. It was right, however, that he should have made it, for his Government have worked hard to impress the Government of India and the Secretary of State with the urgent importance of the scheme, and if progress has at length been made, we owe it largely to him.

THE meeting last evening for the promotion of a memorial in honour of Lord Reay was in every way as successful a city meeting as the Town Hall has seen. The audience was large, influential, and representative; a tone of marked cordiality and satisfaction with Lord Reay's public services pervaded the speeches, and the large total of subscriptions announced at the end of the proceedings showed that financially, too, the movement is destined to be eminently successful. As a mark of confidence in his public work and of esteem for his personal merits, the meeting could not have been more impressive, and the retiring Governor may be congratulated upon this latest and largest of the evidences that have been given that his labours for the Presidency are highly appreciated.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE TULSI DISTRICT.

IN order to commence the improvements at the Malabar Hill Reservoir it will be necessary to empty the basins for about ten days. The best practicable arrangements will be made for supplying the districts affected, which will be Malabar and Khamballa Hills, Girgaum, the Fort, and Colaba, but as it will probably be necessary to alter the hours of supply to some extent, and the pressure will also be reduced, the public are requested to prepare themselves as far as possible for these changes. As soon as possible the usual supply will be resumed, and there will be no unusual scarcity during the present hot season.

THE farewell address of the Municipal Corporation will be received by Lord Reay at the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday afternoon.

A REPRESENTATION was handed in to Government yesterday, by the Duke of Connaught Memorial Committee, in favour of the project for establishing a military college as a memorial to his Royal Highness.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR yesterday morning paid a return visit to H. H. the Rao Saheb of Drangadra, at his temporary residence at Aden Hall, Breach Candy.

THE Chiefs of Kattiawar are to present a farewell address to H. E. the Governor this morning at eleven o'clock. They will assemble

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

LABOUR RIOTS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, APRIL 9.

Rioting among the workmen here commenced yesterday, many shops being looted.

The disturbances reached their height towards evening when the troops were called out to clear the streets.

Many people sustained injuries.

THE CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The cyclone in Illinois, it appears, was unattended by loss of life.

Enormous damage to property is however reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

RIOTS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, APRIL 8.

Serious riots took place here and in the suburbs among the men on strike yesterday.

The mob attacked the spirit-shops and set fire to the spirits, and prevented the fire-engines from extinguishing the flames.

They then plundered the shops of the Jews.

A force of cavalry and infantry was summoned to the spot and restored order.

Forty arrests were made.

MR. STANLEY'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Mr. Stanley will visit Cannes on his way to Brussels.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The German Reichstag is summoned to meet on the 6th May.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 9.

A meeting of influential citizens was held here to-day to protest against the transfer of the local high school to any association or other body, as in its opinion there was no guarantee in such transfer of permanence or efficiency; to protest also against the abolition of the school, either directly or indirectly, by levying fees on a prohibitive scale, as the people are not sufficiently advanced to do without a Government model institution, conducted on catholic principles, and as such abolition will materially prejudice the cause of education. A large representative committee of sixteen members was formed to draw up a petition to Government against the contemplated measure.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, from Calcutta, left here for Aden at 4 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with homeward mails, left here at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Liverpool and Manchester Markets closed for the holidays.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols foraccount	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	88½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 8.

10 p.m.	81·0

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	85·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Communication with Adelaide restored.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Messages for Mauritius to catch next steamer must reach Aden by noon of the 11th.

DR. RANKIN, a medical practitioner in this town, is resorting to hypnotism as a substitute for the use of chloroform or æther in surgical operations. By this process he in one minute puts asleep all the voluntary muscles together, with the part of the brain directing them, thus leaving the body under the control of the involuntary muscles, as in natural sleep. He says the process can be learned by any body, and anyone can be hpnotised, except a lunatic.

MANY curious stories, says the *Madras Mail* are circulated about the *sati* committed at Gya a few weeks ago. The woman who performed the inhuman rite was, after her husband's death, kept locked up in a room, but the story says that it caught fire all of a sudden, and she was soon in flames. The doors were unlocked, and anon she made her way towards the cremation-ground. There was no fire in the room, and it was alleged that it took fire miraculously. The woman entered the funeral pyre of her husband without the least hesitation. She asked for water only once while being burned to death. When both bodies were burnt to ashes, fountains, it is alleged, sprang up by the side of the pyre and extinguished the flames.

WHAT might have proved a very serious accident, occurred on Sunday morning in Lahore, says the local paper. The horses attached to an open-carriage in which four ladies—Mrs. Rundle, Miss Rundle, Miss Menzies, and Mrs. Lemarchand—were sitting, became unmanageable while returning along the Mall from the Cathedral, and dashing into the Club compound by one gate, tore out of it at the other in the direction of Mian Mir. Two of the ladies, Mrs. Rundle and Miss Menzies, jumped out when the carriage had left the Club compound; the former, we are sorry to say, receiving a somewhat severe injury. Miss Menzies seems to have been unhurt. The remaining two ladies, Mrs. Lemarchand and Miss Rundle, somehow managed to stop the horses a little further along the Mian Mir road. The gallant coachman had previously thrown himself from the box seat, leaving his charges to do the best they could for themselves.

ADDRESS OF THE LADIES OF BOMBAY TO LADY REAY.

YESTERDAY, at 11 a.m., the ladies of the committee of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund assembled at Government House, Malabar Point, to present an address to Lady Reay. The address was handsomely illuminated, and will be enclosed in a silver casket designed by Mrs. Uloth, representing three women of India in their graceful Oriental dress, supporting a bamboo casket mounted in silver. The figures and the pedestal are of silver.

The following are the ladies of the committee, some few of whom were unavoidably absent from yesterday's presentation:—

Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs da Cunha, Mrs. da Rosario, Mrs. Hojel, Mrs. Da Gama, Mrs. Tapidas, Mrs. Gunpatrao Bhaskar, Mrs. Sukthankar, Mrs. Budroodeen Tyabjee, Mrs. Pherosha Mehta, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Telang, Mrs. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Mohera Khatoon, Mrs. Hajee Ismail, Mrs. Sayani, Lady Tharia Topan, Mrs. Noor Mahomed Peerbhoy, Mrs. Javerilal, Mrs. Shantaram Narayen, Mrs. Hassan Ali, Mrs. Khanbhoy Allana, Mrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mrs. Jamsetjee, Mrs. Ali Rogay, Mrs. Chundawarker, Mrs. A. M. Dharramsey, Mrs. Fuzalbhoy Visram, Mrs. Bhaskerao Pitale, Mrs. Heeramanek, Mrs. Janni, Mrs. Venayekrao Wasoodev, Mrs. Bapty, Miss Walke, Mrs. Setna, Mrs. Seervai, Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. Rustom Cama, Miss R. M. Patell, Mrs. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Aga Khan's mother, Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. J. Jardine, Mrs. Stockinger, Lady Fremantle, Mrs. F. Petit, Mrs. Dadysett, Miss M. Cursetjee, Lady Morland, Mrs. Collingwood, Mrs. Breul, Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs. Dinshahjee J. Parekh, Mrs. (Surgeon) Parekh, Mrs. Essa Khalifa, Mrs. Abdool Waid, Mrs. Jan Yussuff, Mrs. Muralia, Mrs. Hajee Ismail, Mrs. Juggannath S. Sanjgire, Mrs. Dhondubai M. Sanjgire, Mrs. Anandrao Narayan Dabnoolker, Mrs. Shantaram Narayan Dabhoolker, Mrs. Shivram V. Bhandarker, Mrs. Sridhar R. Bhandarker, Mrs. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadeker, Mrs. Kalabhai Tullabhai, Mrs. Raghunathdas Madhowdas, Mrs. Waman Abajee Modak, Mrs. K. T. Telang, Mrs. Damodardas Tapidas, Mrs. Gunpatrao Bhaskar, Mrs. Shamrao Bhaskar, Mrs. Ghanesham Nadkarni, Mrs. Vasoodev Bhandarkar, Mrs. Vinayak Vasoodev, Mrs. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram, Mrs. Gunpatrao Kirloskar, Mrs. Sadanand Bhandar, Mrs. Rowji G. N. Sankarset, Miss Atmaram Pandurang, Mrs. Bhaskerrao Pitale, Mrs. Pitale, Pundita Ramabai, and Miss N. M. Patel.

Mrs. Sassoon, the President of the Committee, read the following address:—

To the Right Hon'ble Lady Reay, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Your Excellency,—In bidding you farewell on behalf of the women of Bombay we wish to express our grateful acknowledgments of the many and great public services, which you have rendered during the five years of your residence amongst us. Immediately on your arrival in the Presidency, you gave a new impetus to the movement for the organisation of medical relief for suffering womanhood in Western India, and by your indefatigable exertions successfully aroused the public interest in the cause. The institutions which have been built up by private munificence under your auspices will carry on the work which you have at heart, and perpetuate in years to come the memory of your presence here. You have shown an unfailing interest and have taken an active personal share in the cause of the education of women and in every movement for their social advancement, and you and his Excellency Lord Reay have extended a gracious and unbounded hospitality to all classes. We now wish you, Lady Reay, farewell and a prosperous voyage. May we hope that, while renewing your associations with old friends at home, you will retain a place in your memory for those whose good wishes will follow you, and whose gratitude you have so justly earned!

The address was signed on behalf of the committee by Mrs. Sassoon, president, and the honorary secretaries, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabji, Mrs. Jehangir D. Framji, Mrs. Da Rozario, Mrs. Da Gama, Mrs. Ollivant, Mrs. Yorke Smith, Mrs. S. Khote, and Mrs. Grattan Geary.

Lady Reay, who spoke with much emotion, replied as follows:—

My very kind friends, who also represent many kind friends unavoidably absent, I am deeply touched by this address, and the cordial sentiments which have initiated it. When the heart is full, the tongue is weak. The more imperfectly my feelings are expressed, the stronger you will know them to be. It is a great gratification to me to know that the women of Bombay, of nearly every degree, have acted in concert to organise a special and very remarkable proof of their good-will to one who has desired to be friendly to all, and in organising this memorial, one of the most touching characteristics that has marked it, is the variety in its elements, the variety of peoples, the variety of contributions to the fund which represents your generosity and your kindliness. I am more than touched by the good-will of those who only have it in their power to show it by the smallest silver token. I Pray you believe in my deep gratitude for your lenient appreciation of the little I have done. When I hear the same kind words repeated in many addresses to Lord Reay I must confess to you that they waken in me a painful sense of my short-comings. I look back on these five years spent in this Presidency, and I feel I ought to have done more, but at the beginning one wastes time through sheer ignorance. I know, in my small experience, no country where one has so much to learn before one can begin to act. Human sympathy is one's only guide till experience comes to one's aid. You have been good enough to allude to our hospitality, which has always been a pleasure to me. But here also I am conscious of short-comings. Mistakes, which vex one, will occur, in spite of care and supervision, and in spite of the watchfulness of the invitation department and other members of the staff, and I must note thankfully that ours has been the most harmonious staff that I have ever heard of. In the annals of five years, no friction can be recorded. All now breaks up; by Tuesday next every member of the staff will be dispersed. So we live in an atmosphere of farewell, too sad to dwell on. I trust that many of us can say *au revoir*. To those who cannot, I say good-bye, with my earnest wishes for their welfare and the assurance that no act of goodness and friendliness on their part will ever be forgotten by me. More especially I shall bear in mind those acts of benevolence and munificence so remarkable in this Presidency, and some of which are connected with my name.

The ladies present then said farewell to Lady Reay, and wished her good-speed on her homeward voyage. Lady Reay and many of the ladies present were visibly affected at this leave-taking.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HARRIS.

THE Governor-elect, the Right Honourable Lord Harris, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day. In the afternoon the I. M. S. Tenasserim should be signalled by five o'clock at latest, 5·45 is the hour, for the landing. The customary deputation will bring his Lordship ashore, and on the Apollo Bunder he will be presented with an address by the Municipal Corporation, after which he will proceed with H. E. Lord Reay to Government House. On the Bunder the shamiana which was erected for the departure of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and the arrival and departure of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales will be utilised again to-day. On the arrival of Lord Harris a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, with Band and Regimental Colour, will be at the Apollo Bunder, furnished by the 2nd Glo'ter Regiment. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, with Band and Regimental Colour, under the command of a Native Officer, furnished by the 21st Bombay Infantry, will be at Government House, Malabar Point. The remainder of the Troops in Garrison, the R.A., 2nd Gloster Regiment, Marine Battalion, 1st-4th Bombay Rifles, and Bombay Volunteers, will line the road from the Apollo Bunder as far as the Post Office; and troops are ordered to be in position by 5·30 p.m. Lord Harris will remain in Bombay until the departure of H. E. Lord Reay, and on Saturday night will leave for Mahableshwar.

AN Allahabad correspondent writes:—It is very difficult to find out how poor Capt. Allgood came down in the polo tournament, but the following appears to be what happened. He was riding fast after the ball, when James, who was in front of him, hit it back with a backhander. Commeline and Fenwick were coming up fast behind him, the former riding the latter off. When James hit the ball back, Allgood swerved round and crossed in front of Commeline and Fenwick, with the result that he and his pony went clean over sideways, Allgood falling on his head.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall, Secretariat, H. E. the Governor presided, and the others present were:—The Hon. Sir Raymond West, the Hon. J. G. Moore, the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. T. D. Little, the Hon. A. F. Beaufort, and the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade.

THE DISTRICT POLICE ACT.

The Bill having been considered in detail, the Hon. Sir Raymond West, in moving the third reading, and passing of the Bill, said: No Bill has passed through the Council, which has been more carefully handled by the Members of Council or in the Select Committee. I have gone over the principles of the Bill, and compared it with former Acts, and stated the reasons which Government, so to say, to bring this measure forward, so that I need not dwell on that part of the subject on the present occasion. The Bill, as it stands now, will be very effective in the maintenance by the police authorities connected with the police force of peace in this Presidency. It is impossible to say that in this Act, any more than any other, which is the result of joint deliberation, there are not some matters in it which might have been better stated. In that great work the "American Constitution," the author of it said: "Wherever in any measure deliberations and expressions of different views are given, these views must represent the prejudices and errors of some of those persons, or perhaps of all of them, as well as represent their wisdom and sensibility." All that we can hope to do is to strike a fair balance between the conflicting opinions or claims, and here we may say whatevers marks of prejudice or errors of Government appeared on the face of this measure have been fairly met by the wisdom and sensibility of those who have suggested the improvements to Government, and that now finally it is in a shape in which, again referring to that work, the "American Constitution," we may say the main and leading principles of it are fairly and firmly established with its sections possessing the requisite amount of flexibility, so we may look forward to the Bill working favourably and effectively, and the gentlemen, whose opinions have been unfavourable to the Bill, will, I hope, when it becomes, an Act, take it as a part of the newly embodied interests of the Presidency, and use their very best endeavours to make it successful instead of the failure they predicted before. The manner in which an fact of this kind is worked is of immense importance, and the Government will certainly do its best, and devote its best attention to it to work it effectively, and have it carried on harmoniously amongst the different officers concerned in the working of it. It will, at any rate, have the effect of enabling the servants of Government to falsify the reports of evil practices which, I have no doubt, at the same time, were made in perfect sincerity. I myself believe that the Act with the modifications it has received will have the effect in the management of the police, of making the magistrate of the district more completely responsible for the police in his district, and that it will also increase his power very largely. By a very greatly increased set of rules the magistrate of a district may have more scope in the preservation of public order and decency in the district under his charge. There may be some objections taken to certain points in the police regulations, that they place the magistrate of the district in a position of imposing too many restrictions, and that the freedom of action of the people will not be sufficiently regarded and respected. With respect to that objection I have to say the magistrate of the district will be subject to the control of the High Court, for in the rules the important word "reasonable" has been introduced, and if the magistrate does anything palpably violent, the Court will pronounce an order that it is absolutely unreasonable. Again, he is subject to the Commissioners under section 13 of the Bill; and, thirdly, there is the control of the Government of Bombay to be taken into consideration, although it is only in rare instances we may expect differences to be referred to Government, for they are always men of long experience who occupy elevated positions which enable them to have a somewhat broad and philosophical idea of the questions, which may arise as to the liberty of the people and the order to be maintained. Having that view Government never could allow the magistrate of the district to run riot in issuing orders which unfairly interfere with the freedom of the people. As civilization advances the sensibilities of the people grow finer, and there will be a spontaneous activity amongst them in doing all they can to further each other's happiness. But, at the same time, we know that especially in a country where the conditions of life and of civilization follow us, we must look to it that they do not drag all down to their own low level, and therefore it is necessary there should be a coercive force in order that they may be brought up to the general level of civilization and refinement. This is the object of the measure. All the matters connected with it will come under the careful cognisance of Government, who having that duty to perform and a sense of that duty, it is not likely they will fail to check any operation that does not follow a wise and judicious course. I am sure that, considering the principles upon which this Bill is based, the magistrate's authority will be used with very great benefit to society at large, and in the course of years a distinct step forward in civilization will be the result. By the claim to which I have made reference, there is one other point I may mention, and that is the great care which has been taken in dealing with the abuse of power on the part of police officers. The honourable gentlemen will observe, in the course of the reading of the Bill before Council, that any aberration from duty, specially any police aberration from duty on the part of a officer or constable is pretty severely punishable under the Act. There is one error which the police fall into at times; that is the undue detention of prisoners, and that has been provided for by a penalty. It is provided he must always be gentle to the persons under his custody, and provide them with proper shelter when necessary. It has been suggested we should provide them with suits of clothes when found necessary. Well if that is not practicable, as I said before, we certainly in our present state of progress, so far as necessary, endeavour to impose a duty on our officers of mildness on the prisoners in their charge. I think I can congratulate his Excellency on this, the last occasion upon which he will preside at this Council, on his having presided at the passing of this well-balanced Bill. I believe he will have reason to congratulate himself in the years to come; having passed this great measure, and he will see, when he turns his eyes to India—as I have no doubt he shall—from time to time a general progress and improvement in the administration of this most difficult subject, the application of force to the maintenance of order, and the advancement of good manners and civilization. With these words I beg leave to recommend the third reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Little: For the reasons I have already mentioned I propose to vote against the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade said: While I accept the assurances by the hon. mover that, as far as possible, the apparently harsh measures of the Bill will, as far as possible, be modified by subsequent orders of Government. I think that point should at this stage be more manifest, seeing that the success of the Bill will depend on the way in which these rules are made. Government has, no doubt, the best of intentions, and when any matter is of sufficient importance to come up before Government, the case will, no doubt, be dealt with in a very lenient manner; but the worst of the thing is that there are many occasions and many interferences by district officials which do not come to Government, and there are many occasions where rules will not apply. Although I vote for a third reading of the Bill and accept the general description of it given by the hon. mover, yet I cannot but feel some hesitation, not as regards the administration difficulty, for I think that the different officers will loyally do all they can to make the Bill a success, when once it becomes law, but I am apprehensive of the latter part of the Bill commencing with section 37. This proposes only rules of a complicated and delicate character, and going by the letter of the Act, without having regard to the spirit appears to interfere with many institutions and prejudices of the people of the country. The people in some parts of the country have peculiar prejudices and customs, and these require to be gently dealt with. Now there are certain sections in this Bill where, if a young or inexperienced magistrate over-rode the spirit of the law, and acted strictly according to the letter, would give serious offence. For these reasons, although I vote for the Bill, I do so with a certain amount of misgiving.

His Excellency Lord Reay said: I am sorry that the hon. member entertains some apprehension with regard to the spirit in which this Act will be carried out. As far as my recollection goes, whenever a complaint has been made with regard to the conduct of an officer wounding religious or national convictions or feelings, or even prejudices, Government have never hesitated to administer a stern rebuke, because such conduct would be in direct contravention of the principles laid down in the Queen's Proclamation. On this subject there can be no difference of opinion, because the rules which bind Government are perfectly clear, and there is not an officer in the service unacquainted with these constitutional safeguards. Any infringement of these fundamental precepts, would at once be visited with the severe displeasure of Government. I do not wish of course to refer to the very rare instances which have occurred of such misbehaviour, and if there have been any not brought to the notice of Government, neither the law nor the administration are to blame, but the individuals who failed to call the attention of Government to these facts of the case. But I go a step further with regard to the general policy of this Bill. It commends itself to me because it makes additional provision and gives additional guarantees against the arbitrary proceedings of officials exercising police functions, as my hon'ble colleague has already pointed out. Before the Bill is read a third time I wish to state that I am convinced that it secures the possibility of complete harmony between the various officers who will carry it out. I say possibility, because the best laws can be defeated in their benign operation by injudicious executive Acts. The legitimate authority and influence of the Commissioners remain absolutely intact. The Bill will increase the efficiency of the police. I do not wish to give any encouragement to this apprehension which exists in some quarters that our police are absolutely inefficient, but I am convinced that the stricter supervision introduced by this Bill will be most useful. I may fairly congratulate the honourable member who has shown such complete mastery of the subject, and who has had the onerous charge of the Bill. The Bill has been subjected to the searching criticism of many experts, and it is due to the conciliatory spirit of the hon'ble mover that we have reached this stage. It will be another link in the chain of distinguished services rendered to the cause of law and order in this presidency by the Hon. Sir H. West. As this is the last time that I shall have the honor of speaking in this Council, I wish to express the feelings of personal gratitude which I cannot but entertain towards the members, past and present, of this Council for the unvarying considerateness which I have always received at their hands, whatever may have been the differences of opinion. This Council will ere long have its sphere of usefulness widened, but if the same dignified methods of debate are observed which have always been a leading feature of this Council, its decisions will continue to command the general respect which they have hitherto deserved and obtained.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE MATADARS' ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Moore introduced a Bill to amend the Matadars' Act, the Bill, and the objects and reasons of which have already been published.

The standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SIR HENRY MORLAND presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Committee yesterday, and there were also present Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., A. M. Dharamsey, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Fazalbhoy Visram, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mooljee Bhowanidas, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

NEW WORKS.

The Committee considered progress reports, up to the end of February last, of new works now in course of construction. The reports were recorded, and it was resolved that the Commissioner be informed that in future these reports can be presented quarterly instead of monthly.

PENSION FUND LIST.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the decision of the Committee as the services of those Municipal officers and clerks who, when first employed, were over thirty-five years of age, or who, when temporarily employed, were within the age, but who, when they obtained permanent appointments, were overaged. It was, after some discussion, resolved that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to consider and report on the question of the admission to the pension fund list of the Municipal officers and servants included in the lists, accompanying the Commissioner's letter:—The Chairman, Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, Major Selby, and Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOL FUND.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, enclosing budget estimates of the city of Bombay Municipal School Fund for the year 1890-91.

Dr. Cowasjee: How can we increase the budget grant? If there is to be any increase, it must be considered next year.

Mr. Dharamsey said money was required urgently to pay arrears of salary; and the matter should be disposed of.

Dr. Cowasjee: There is another point. Why should they go to make grants to well-to-do schools, which earn ample fees from the pupils? The official year has already commenced, and the budget is to be increased by some Rs. 8,000. It is not a good beginning.

Mr. Dharamsey explained that the item in question was really no increase on the budget grants; and read a letter from Mr. Kirkham to the Chairman of the Joint Schools' Committee in explanation of his remarks.

The Chairman said that was the sort of information which should come to them in due course, and they would then consider it.

Dr. Cowasjee enquired whether the schools in question had actually come into the charge of the Joint Schools' Committee.

Mr. Dharamsey; Yes, the transfer has been made.

The Commissioner: Whatever the Standing Committee may decide, it seems very hard that the men should be kept out of their salaries.

Mr. Dharamsey said that two months' salaries were already due. Before the transfer was made, Government had sanctioned the opening of some schools, which had not yet been opened.

Mr. Muljee thought that the Corporation should stop the opening of those schools.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction, as applied for by the Joint Schools' Committee, an additional grant of Rs. 8,126 for the cost of primary education, making the municipal grant, for the year Rs. 39,500, plus Rs. 22,500, fees from municipal schools, and that the amount of Rs. 8,126 be met from this year's opening balance, which shows an excess over the estimate.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

A statement of the height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes was laid before the Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee drew attention to the fact that the order of the Standing Committee for an analysis of the water had remained disregarded for some weeks past. He hoped it would be forthcoming at the next meeting.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this morning. There are in all ten cases, implicating twelve prisoners, of whom five are Hindus, five Mahomedans, one European, and one Parsee. There are two cases of murder, three of fraudulently using as genuine a forged document, one of defamation, one of dacoity and robbery, one of forging cheques on the Bank of Bangal, Bombay Branch, one of receiving an illegal gratification, and one of housebreaking and theft. Six of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, two by Mr. Ryan, and two by Mr. Richardson. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1.—Dorabjee Pallonjee, committed by Mr. Ryan, for taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.

2.—Hassum Jan Mahomed, committed by Mr. Ryan, for fraudulently using as genuine a forged document.

3.—Ahmed Ali Sheer Mahomed, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking and theft in a building.

4.—Gunput Babuljee, committed by Mr. Richardson, for using as genuine a forged document and for cheating.

5.—Kassam Ebrahim, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.

6.—Hajee Adum Hajee Abdul Lutiff, committed by Mr. Cooper, for forgery of a valuable security, using as genuine a forged document, and cheating by personation.

7.—Nenjee Nancy, committed by Mr. Cooper, for dacoity and robbery.

8.—Duncan Ross, committed by Mr. Richardson for using as genuine a forged document and attempt at cheating.

9.—Muki Hajee Esmail, Shewjee Bhoja, and Narayan Premjee, committed by Mr. Cooper—No. 1 for murder, and Nos. 2 and 3 for abetment of murder and abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a stick.

10.—Brahmachari Madhavanand Sadanand, committed by Mr. Cooper for defamation in a publication called the "Bhownugger Exposure Gazette."

ONE of the attractions in St. Petersburg society this season is an immense Eiffel Tower, one hundred and sixty feet high, composed of ten thousand blocks of crystal ice. On the first "platform" is a restaurant, where everything is served cold, and which forms the favorite rendezvous of fashionable St. Petersburg. At night the tower is brilliantly illuminated with electric light, forming a striking feature.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards the fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow that a scholarship or scholarships should be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies up to the 10th instant, when the list will be closed:—

Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, President of the Committee.
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. S. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
Mrs. Grattan Geary
} Hon. Secretaries.

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	10,985
Mrs. E. Wilkin	15
Mrs. Jerbai Hormusjee Batliwalla	5
Mrs. Tarachund Somechund	5
Granddaughters of Ardeshir Dossabhoy Moonshee	10
Mrs. Cullianchund Bhaichund	5
Mrs. J. D. D'Almeida	10
Mrs. C. H. Byrne	10
Mrs. Tulokchund Maneckchund	10
Mrs. Sobagchund Tulockchund	5
Mayakoonverbai Saheb of Wadhwan	250
Mrs. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia	100
Mrs. M. F. Cama	25
Mrs. J. Wadia	10
Mrs. Eduljee Cowasjee	10
Mrs. D. Cursetjee	10
Mrs. Rustomjee Framjee	3
Mrs. Nowrojee Byramjee	10
Miss Burjorjee	2
Mrs. J. C. Lisboa	10
Mrs. B. X. Furtado	2
Mrs. L. M. Furtado	2
Miss Mathilde de Quadros	5
Total	11,490

Until the 10th instant, subscribers to the Ladies' Memorial to Lady Reay will find copies of the address for signature at the Fort, Malabar Hill, and Byculla establishments of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund:—

	Rs.
His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar	5,000
His Highness the Thakore of Gondal	3,000
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	1,000
His Highness the Diwan of Palanpur	1,000
His Highness the Raja of Sunth	500
The Hon'ble Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E.	500
His Highness the Raja of Baria	250
His Highness the Raja of Dharampur	250
His Highness the Raja of Lunawara	200
His Highness the Nawab of Balasinor	200
M H Hakim, Esq	200
Kalidas Jutha, Esq	200
His Highness the Raja of Bansda	150
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless Sons	150
Sorabjee Manockjee C Damanwala, Esq. 100 / Amount collected by him 35	135
His Highness the Raja of Jawhr	100
Messrs. Kharsedji and Dorabji Palonji Powala	60
Khan Bahadur N M Khory	60
A Parsee Admirer	50
Jehangir E Kohiyar, Esq	20
Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Kharas, Esq	20
Ardesher Dossabhoy Munshee, Esq	15
C H Dady, Esq	10
Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy, Esq	10
D N Wadia, Esq	10

The following additional sums have been promised, and will be acknowledged in detail when paid into the Bank:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart	2,500
Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co	1,001
Messrs. Shamjee Muljee and Co	1,001
His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagur	1,000
His Highness the Nawab of Cambay	1,000
Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq.	1,000
Messrs. Damjee Hirjee and Co.	750
Messrs. Vurdman Poonsey and Sons	501
His Highness the Chief of Miraj, Senior	500
His Highness the Chief of Sangli	500
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.	500
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	500
Messrs. Umersy Nagsy and Co	251
The Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C I E	250
K M Heeramanek, Esq.	250
Shamrao N Laud, Esq	200
Abdulla Hajee Dawood, Esq	200
Messrs. Tricamjee Muljee and Co	200
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq	150
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq, C I E	125
Goculdas Madhavjee, Esq	101
Bharmal Bhojraj, Esq	101
The Hon'ble Mr A F Beaufort	100
H A Hormarjee, Esq.	100
N A Hormarjee, Esq	100
Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta, Esq	100
Premjee Kala, Esq	100
Keshowjee Iswar, Esq	100
Ardeshar Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Esq	100
Jadhowjee Camalsy, Esq	100
Muncherjee N Banajee, Esq	75
Nuserwanjee S Gheewala, Esq	70
Vurdman Jetsy, Esq	51
Ubjee Umersy, Esq	51
Devjee Khetsy, Esq	51
Devjee Veerjee, Esq	51
Messrs. Khemjee Tejpal and Co	51
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq, CSI	50
Messrs Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw	50
Jalbhoy Ardesher Seth, Esq	50
Dorabjee J Tata, Esq	50
M M Heeramaneck, Esq	50
Khan Bahadur Dr Thakoredas Kikabhoy, of Wadwan 15. Amount collected by him 30½	45½
Messrs Merwanjee and Byramjee	30
Dr Furdonjee Byramjee Seervai	25
Khemjee Dalal, Esq	25
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban	25
Dhurumchand Jeewan, Esq	25
Gokulbhoy Daulatram, Esq	25
Framjee Nuserwanjee Patel, Esq	25
Byramjee N Seervai, Esq	25
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, CSI	25
Gokulbhai Mulchand, Esq	25
Nathubhai Surchand, Esq	25
Munsukbhai Bhajoobai, Esq	25
Nauchand Veerchand, Esq	25
Harishchandra Sadasbivjee, Esq	25
Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocherjee, MA, PHD, DCL	20
Limjee Nowrojee Banajee	15
N R Ranina, Esq	15
Dr R N Khory, MD	15
D Eduljee Nuserwanjee,	15
Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Esq	15
Merwanjee Nuserwanjee Vakeel	15
Kharsedjee Sorabjee Vacha Gandhi, Esq	15
Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaky, Esq	15
Dr A P Kama	15
K R Kama, Esq	15
P Byramjee, Esq	10
K N Kabrajee, Esq	5
Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy, Esq	5
Munchershaw N Chandabhoy Esq	5
Grant Total	Rs. 27,716½

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. GRIFFIN.

HER MAJESTY'S MAN-OF-WAR GRIFFIN, Commander J. E. Blaxland, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bushire, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, and called at Jask on the 3rd April. H. M. S. Mariner relieved her to leave for England, having completed 3 years on the station. She left Bombay on the 19th February last, and all that time she was stationed at Bushire. She will remain in Bombay harbour for a short time. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

A SOMEWHAT timely rebuke has been administered by Government to certain Sodhis, says the Lahore paper. Having prayed that no more Sikhs might be granted employment in the Civil Department, they have been told that the employment of this

people, so justly demanded. (Applause.) Barring small differences of opinion on minor points,—barring his own feeling that the higher education had not advanced during his lordship's tenure of office, and to the same extent and in the same way as primary and middle education—he still did not hesitate to say that Lord Reay's rule would be ever gratefully remembered by the people of this Presidency, for the deep and sincere interest which his lordship had ever evinced in the cause of education generally. He ventured to think that though higher education might not, in the opinion of some of them, have made such an advance as they should have desired during the last five years, yet that primary and middle education had received a vast impetus in the time of Lord Reay. They must, however, remember, the financial position of the Government of Bombay. They must never forget that the resources of the Government, though great, were limited; while the demands upon those resources were not only great but unlimited. Be that as it might, he felt convinced that they must all admit, with perfect unanimity, that Lord Reay had supplied that branch of education for this Presidency which had for many years past been looked upon as the greatest desideratum of their time. He meant technical education. Had it not been for His Excellency's great personal efforts, for his foresight, for his tact, and for his personal influence, they should have remained, as far as technical education was concerned, precisely where they were five years ago. Lord Reay, with that statesmanlike keenness and insight into the merits of public questions which had characterized all his acts, at once grasped the importance, and over came the difficulties, of the situation. And they could now point to their already prosperous and crowded Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, not only as a token of their loyalty for their gracious and beloved sovereign, but as a lasting memorial of Lord Reay's educational policy. (Applause.) Being a Mahomedan he could not but refer to the impetus given to Mahomedan education by Lord Reay. Look at the madressa recently established in Sind; look at the Anjuman-i-Islam schools in Bombay. If these institutions did not owe their very existence to Lord Reay, they certainly owed their growth and importance to the active sympathies of his Excellency, and the pecuniary assistance and support received from the Government of Bombay. (Applause.) But these were not the only things which Lord Reay had done for them. His services to them in other directions had been as eminent as they had been numerous. He needed only to call their attention to the railways, the hospitals, and the asylums, and other institutions of various kinds with which Lord Reay had been so constantly connected during the last five years. There was not a public institution in Bombay having for its object the improvement or expansion, or refinement of the human mind, or the alleviation of human misery, to which Lord Reay had not stretched forth a helping hand. Nor had his lordship forgotten to remind them of their duties towards dumb and suffering animals, which were not the less sensitive creatures because they were not intellectual beings. But he confessed that, to his mind, Lord Reay's name deserves to be embalmed in their memories, not merely for his services in the sphere of politics, legislation, education, and works of charity and utility, but in another and quite distinct, though not less important sphere, via., the sphere of social intercourse and social reform. (Loud applause.) Who in this hall had not felt the influence of that gracious courtesy and that charm of manner which characterized Lord Reay's social intercourse with all classes of her Majesty's subjects? (Applause.) Who had not felt that during his Excellency's regime there had been a close and more friendly contact, not only as between the governors and the governed—not only as between Europeans and natives—but as between the different sections of the native communities themselves? Who could fail to recognize that the social gatherings at Goverment House must have a permanent influence upon native society? Who did not feel that his Exellency's example must have a great effect, and must tend to bridge over that social gulf which unhappily divided the European from the native societies? (Applause.) And, above all, who would deny that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Reay for bringing with him that gracious, noble and highminded lady (applause) whose name would be ever cherished by the women of this country, as one who had done, by the establishment of the fund and institutions bearing her honoured name, and by the encouragement of purdah parties—more for the relief, enlightenment and refinement of their women, in five years, than it would have been possible for a generation of benefactors and reformers to accomplish in half a century? (Loud applause.) These purdah parties had now become a recognized institution, and he did not hesitate to prophesy that by the contact of native ladies of one community with another, and by the intercourse of these ladies with enlightened and refined European ladies, that gulf which, as he said before, had hitherto divided, not only the European from the native communities, but even the different native communities themselves from each other, would at no distant period be completely bridged over. (Applause.) He thought, therefore, that they were bound to show their gratitude, not only to Lord Reay but to Lady Reay also, who had so eminently co-operated with him in all matters connected with their social system. (Applause.) He was afraid he had already trespassed too long on their patience, and he would, therefore, without any further remarks, beg at once to move the proposition. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that I second the resolution which my friend Mr. B. Tyabji has placed before you with such ability and eloquence. I daresay some of you, gentlemen, remember an interesting ceremony that was performed sometime ago at the Victoria Technical Institute, when our late popular and esteemed Commander-in-Chief H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught performed the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Lord Reay. That portait was taken of his lordship before he came out to India, and bearing in mind the sad havoc which this much-abused climate is supposed to work on European constitutions in spite of lawn tennis and the hills, it was fully anticipated that it would reveal a stronger, healthier, and brighter Lord Reay. But to the amazement of the audience the portrait, when unveiled, disclosed an entirely contrary state of things. It was the over-worked Lord Reay of our acquaintance, who returned out to be robuster and more cheerful than the Scottish Chief of "brown heath and shaggy woods." An uneasy doubt arose in the minds of all present as to whether his Excellency had not been a fraud; and a gaze of stern enquiry was fixed on him as he rose to reply. But the doubt was soon dispelled, and it was found that there was a complete and satisfactory explanation. Never mind the climate, there is no tonic more bracing and health-giving than that of hard, honest, conscientious work, into which you throw all your heart and your soul. I think I can venture to say that neither malice nor prejudice has been able to deny that, throughout the whole period of his office, Lord Reay has brought to bear upon the discharge of its functions, an untiring assiduity, a conscientious care, and a devotion to duty which have been equalled by few, and surpassed by none of his predecessors. And, gentlemen, if you realize to yourselves how arduous and various has become the task of the administration of a Presidency like this, even when surrounded by the most accomplished councillors, you will acknowledge that this merit, even by itself, is no small title to your respect and gratitude. But, gentlemen, the physical change in his lordship, to which I have alluded, seems to me also to correspond, perceptibly, to a development, if I may say so, of his moral capacity as ruler and governer. When Lord Reay came out, it is true a high reputation preceded him. Still there were people who insinuated their fears that he might prove a doctrinaire, which is a nickname sometimes given to people who possess a firm grasp of principles and the courage of their convictions by those who possess neither. Well, gentlemen, Lord Reay's term of office is now over, and I think I carry your verdict with me when I say that he has proved himself a sober and practical administrator and a wise, cautious, and sympathetic statesman. He has not rushed into sudden changes or violent reforms; he has borne in mind that, as a practical administrator, it was necessary to preserve a certain conformity of policy, if the administration was not to be dislocated. But neither has he forgotten to keep in mind the principles of justice, liberality, and righteousness on which the declared policy of the crown in this country is, to its eternal honor, now irrevocably as it has been deliberately based. He has not startled or alarmed our English friends by attempting to give us representative institutions, though I am bound to say that I know of nobody who has asked for them in this or any other Presidency, no, not even the Congress. But neither has he shown the slightest sympathy for the policy which was once so admirably described by Mr. Bright as of these who held that having won India by breaking all the Ten Commandments, it was now too late to attempt to govern it on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. Then, gentlemen, Lord Reay has possessed another trait invaluable in a ruler of men. The sympathetic character and robustness of his policy has been conspicuously manifest in his desire to understand the real wants, wishes, and sentiments of the people, and in the courage with which he has invited and welcomed knowledge, information, and criticism from all quarters. Wh thus calmly and judiciously administering the affai s of the Presidency, Lord Reay was not lacking in firmness where firmness was required. He never faltered or wavered when misconduct and corruption had to be exposed and eradicated. I think it will yet come to be universally acknowledged that his action in such matters has not only been in the interests of the purity of the administration and of the public welfare, but also in the best interests of the honor and prestige of the services, of which England is justly proud and of the English name. Gentlmen, I will not tire your patience by referring to the innumerable works of public charity and utility which owe their existence to the judicious manner in which Lord Reay has known to mingle Government and with private liberality. We may say with just pride that the stream of charity in Bombay goes on, like the brook, for ever. But never, in her maddest days, not even during the times of the share-mania when colossal fortunes were supposed to spring up like mushrooms has Bombay founded so many and such useful institutions as she has done in these sober days under the wise counsel, direction, and encouragement of Lord Reay. They will serve as perpetual memorials of the eminently beneficent and philanthropic character of his administration. He may not be able to boast that he found Bombay of stone, and left it of marble. But he can certainly say that he found Bombay proud of her architectural buildings; he left it proud of her hospitals, her laboratories, and her asylums. There is another topic to which I will ask your indulgence, gentlemen, to allow me to refer, especially as it involves a sort of personal explanation. It is imagined that I and some others who think with me have been jealous of the favour shown by Lord Reay to the cause of technical education. So far from that being the case, I am glad to have this opportunity of saying publicly that the greatest credit is due to his lordship for the vigorous way in which he has promoted technical education in this Presidency; and the establishment of the Victoria Technical Institute will always remain a movement of his sagacity in putting the industrial progress and welfare of the Presidency on a sound and permanent footing. But having said this much, I will honestly own to a disappointment with regard to one side of Lord Reay's educational policy. In the memorable address he delivered last year at our University Convocation, some of you will perhaps remember a noble passage in which he told us that the spread of secondary and higher education had no fears for him, but he proceeded to point out that that education must be of a real and efficient character. Now, I will ask an Honourable Member of Council, whom we are glad to see amongst us to-day. I will ask Sir R. West, who to his other accomplishments adds that of being an eminent educationist, if anything has been done to remove the grave defects in the equipment of our high schools and colleges which he laid bare before the Education Commission. Till that is done, I emphatically say that it is much too premature and disastrous to talk of transferring them to private enterprise. Important as is the cause of primary education, important as is the cause of industrial training, the cause of higher and secondary education in this country is of still more paramount importance, both from a political and economic point of view. My grievance against Lord Reay is, not that he has done too much for technical education, but it is that he has not done enough for liberal education. And now having unburdened myself of my one grievance against his lordship, I will not detain you farther. Enough has been said to show that he has administered the affairs of this Presidency with ability and wisdom. And if to win the confidence, respect, affection, and admiration of the people over whom he ruled is a test of success, then he has been also eminently successful in doing so. For, gentlemen, that is a sure way to promote the loyalty and contentment of the people, and thus to broaden and strengthen the foundations on which the safety and permanence of the Empire may most securely rest.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that the enthusiasm with which they had just received the resolution which had been submitted to them by the previous speakers, Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee and Mr. P. M. Mehta, had prepared the way for their acceptance of the resolution which he had the honour to propose. The previous speakers had eloquently and justly eulogised the character of the administration which was now drawing near its close, and they had conclusively established the claim of their departing Governor, Lord Reay, to the lasting gratitude of the people of India, and especially of the inhabitants of the Presidency. It now remained to determine the manner in which this gratitude would most fitly express itself, and the proposal which he now submitted to them was that his Excellency Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay, be requested to allow a marble statue of himself to be erected in this city to serve as a perpetual memorial to the citizens of Bombay of one whose services amongst them have been connected with many beneficial measures and many institutions of an eminently useful character, and be further asked to approve of such other appropriate memorial having a similar object, as may be determined by the subscribers. (Applause.) In speaking to this resolution he would endeavour as far as possible to confine himself within the limits which it laid down and advance reasons for the special form of memorial which it suggested. The first part of the resolution recommended that this memorial should in the first instance take the form of a statue to be elected in this city. He had been struck by the unanimity of feeling which prevailed with reference to this point. In several quarters the desire for the form of perpetual memorial had independently arisen. There must be some explanation of this circumstance, and he did not think it was far to seek. It was not simply that Lord Reay had administered the affairs of the Presidency with justice and benevolence,—it was not merely that he had won the esteem and confidence of this varied community: it was because all those things had been bound up in a manner rare and remarkable with Lord Reay's own personality. It was not merely in his capacity of Governor of the Presidency, but in his individual personal life that he had drawn to himself the regard of so many in all ranks and conditions, and hence the desire so strong and so widespread that Bombay shall have a memorial of its departing ruler, which shall serve in coming days to recall those high personal qualities which had so much contributed to the success and popularity of his Excellency's administration. (Applause.) Speaking in Poona the other day his friend Professor Bhandarkar spoke of the "form that had become endeared to them," and this language was, he took it, the same with those of the widespread desire to which he had referred. He believed that it was no exaggeration of the truth, nor was it any injustice to the memory of loved and honoured Governors of this province, to say that Lord Reay had impressed himself upon the heart of the people to an extent which had not been often attained in the history of our Presidency. This had been due to that earnestness of character, the large power of sympathy, which had enabled him to grasp the condition and wants of the people and to desire to come into near and intimate relations with them. (Applause.) In the "Representative Men of India"—that recent elaborate and more successfully executed work by one of our Parsee fellow citizens—he is thus justly described:—"Firm and discriminating, patient to hear and never hasty to decide, and willing moreover to put in practice the theory that even the most ignorant can teach the wisest something." (Applause.) His accessibility to all classes, his patience in seeking to understand their wants and their claims, —of this they had seen numerous illustrations in Lord Reay's public actions, while his private life would, he doubted not, furnish many more. In this true sense Lord Reay had been a man of the people. (Applause.) They need not wonder that this, in combination with the high qualities of his public administration, had led the people to decree him a statue. In this desire he felt sure that the native princes of Western India, who had enjoyed so much of his Excellency's friendship and who were strong supporters of this movement, would most heartily concur. He believed that in this department of his administration his Excellency has been singularly successful, and that to the Native Princes and chiefs who visit and pass through our city, a statue of his Lordship would be an object of abiding interest. As they all knew such a mode of honouring distinguished men is of very ancient origin, and the common sense of modern times still endorsed the same limitations which antiquity at first placed upon the bestowal of such honour. The Roman Forum was once cleared of all statues which had not been erected by the consent of the senate and the people, and in modern times the same severe standard is rightly upheld. A statue was an honour for a man who was a man of the people, one whose life and action had national significance and it was an honour which could only be truly bestowed by the people, before whose eyes it would stand as a perpetual witness of their own verdict. (Applause.) Thus won and thus given, it was an honour which, like mercy, blesses him who gives and him who takes, and by rendering this public, this national, homage to those qualities by which our departing Governor had been distinguished, the citizens of this presidency would perform an act which would not only honour him, but which would also elevate themselves, and they would hand down to others a perpetual witness that these were the qualities of public life and personal character which India delighted to honour. (Loud applause.) But the motion which he had the honour to submit contained a second proposal that Lord Reay be further asked to approve such other appropriate memorial having a similar object, as might be determined by the subscribers. This proposition has left the settlement of the exact form of this part of the memorial to the determination of the subscribers, acting in concert with Lord Reay himself. It would not therefore be fitting that he should now indicate any views as to the form which this part of the commemoration of Lord Reay's services should take. He might be allowed, however, to say that it referred to something by which the people of India would be permanently benefitted in those spheres in which the activity of Lord Reay had been manifested. (Hear, hear.) He did not need to remind them how varied their activity had been. Lord Reay had brought among them that breadth of culture and breadth of view which are among the best characteristics of modern statesmanship. He came fresh from the best schools of modern politics, and he had been during these years of his office an energetic exponent of the higher side of English political life. That higher form of political life, he need not remind them was, one which was humanitartan in the highest sense, one which readily allied itself with every movement that aims at the moral and social elevation of the subject. Great social questions were the prominent questions of modern times, and no one could hope to do justice to the work of administration either in Europe or in India who was not in full sympathy with all that made for the true elevation of his fellow men. (Cheers.) It was in this spirit that Lord Reay had lived among them, and every movement that could contribute to the improvement of the lives and surroundings of the people, had found in him a sympathetic and devoted supporter. He had not been satisfied with merely keeping the wheels of administrative action in motion—he had not been content to be a more administrato: he had endeavoured to promote beneficial measures and to start and help forward eminently useful institutions. (Applause.) There was scarcely a single movement of this kind in the Presidency which had not felt the beneficial touch of his helping hand, and when the subscribers to this memorial would meet to decide upon the particular scheme or schemes with which his Excellency's name should be associated, their chief embarrassment would arise from the number of institutions of an eminently useful character with which his name might fitly be associated. (Applause.) The previous speakers had dealt with those questions of administration which it was their province to discuss. He would not enter into details, but would content himself with placing before them the genuine impression which Lord Reay's administration had made upon the minds of the great body of their fellow citizens and fellow inhabitants in the presidency. They felt that Lord Reay's administration had been a great moral power in this presidency. Political questions many of them might be unable to discuss, the details of administrative action might be beyond their ken—but they were conscious of the presence of a moral force in the Government over which Lord Reay had presided, and he believed that it was to this moral force, to this element which was higher than all politics, that they did specially pay homage when they thus met to honour Lord Reay. (Applause.) Lord Reay had himself declared publicly how he had sought to conduct his government on Christian principles, and that conscientious and unswerving adherence to lofty principle had been the spring of all that had won their approval and their admiration. It was this which had led him to identify himself with those philanthropic movements by which the period of his rule had been distinguished and the condition of the people had been advanced. They knew how all these efforts had been supported by the lady who had shared with him the responsibilities and the toil of these five years of India life. (Applause.) But another voice—the voice of the ladies of the country—was giving expression to the gratitude which Western India owes to Lady Reay. (Loud applause.) He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That His Excellency Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L. L.D., Governor of Bombay, be requested to allow a marble statue of himself to be erected in this City to serve as a perpetual memorial to the Citizens of Bombay of one whose services amongst them have been connected with many beneficial measures and many institutions of an eminently useful character, and be further asked to approve of such other appropriate memorial having a similar object as may be determined by the subscribers."

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said that he had great pleasure in seconding this resolution. That resolution called upon the meeting to erect testimonials of a two-fold character which would be worthy of the retiring Governor—worthy of one who had during his five years' rule endeavoured, and in many respects successfully endeavoured, to promote the cause of progressive government in this Presidency. (Cheers). The previous speakers had dwelt on the services of Lord Reay, so it was not necessary that he (Mr. Chandavarkar) should dwell on them at any length. But he would beg to point out to the meeting that Lord Reay had all along borne in mind this great fact that this country should be governed on the lines of a steady and cautious progress. It might be justly said of his administration that it had been one of "eminent moderation"—he had been a sympathetic and liberal Governor, willing to listen to criticism from whatever quarter it came, at the same time so conscientious that the fear of displeasing any one had not made him swerve from what he believed his duty required him to do. (Applause.) This was a great merit in a Governor and hence called for our warm acknowledgment. Lord Reay had been a most assiduous inspirer of philanthropy and works of public utility. (Hear, hear.) He had known how widely and actively to initiate and direct the course of public charity, and the number of institutions calculated to confer lasting benefit on the people of this Presidency which he had been the means of raising among us, was itself enough to entitle him to our respect and gratitude (Applause.) But the crowning glory of his administration would be that he had rigidly adhered to the principles of rectitude on which more than on anything else the real prestige and power of British rule in India depended. (Applause.) In honoring such a Governor we but honored ourselves. (Applause.) And the best way of honoring him was to have a statue which would present to this and the coming generations the lineaments of a Governor who had proved so good and liberal, and some other memorial which would serve the purposes of a testimonial on the one hand, and of public utility on the other. (Cheers.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that as the other speakers had already referred to the many beneficial measures and many institutions of an eminently useful character established by Lord Reay, he would content himself by briefly stating what his Excellency had done in connection with the medical profession in Bombay. Lord Reay arrived in this country as a recognized leader of thought and particularly in scientific subjects. His attention was soon drawn to the quality of medical education imparted to the students of the Grant Medical College, the only institution established for that purpose in the whole of Western India. His foresight and keen observation soon convinced him of the great necessity of introducing certain changes in the existing system, and his Excellency therefore lost no time in reorganizing the whole professorial staff of the College. He appointed certain full-time professors, who were specially qualified to teach the subjects assigned to them, and thus placed the instruction given to the students on a wider and more solid basis. (Applause.) His Excellency also reintroduced the scheme of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons at the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, and thus placed within the reach of some of their medical graduates the opportunities of acquiring further clinical training and experience after they had received their degrees. (Applause.) If they turned their eyes to the several medical institutions, which were all very useful in their way, he made bold to say that no Governor of Bombay had during the past established so many hospitals and dispensaries for the relief of the suffering poor. (Applause.) The new European General Hospital had been talked of since the last quarter of a century, but thanks to the encouragement and assiduous support given by Lord Reay, it was in a fair way of progress at present. The Pestonjee Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary received substantial assistance from time to time from H. E. Lord Reay. The nurses' quarters in connection with the Cama Hospital owed their existence entirely to the unremitting exertions of his Excellency's noble consort, Lady Reay—(applause)—whose name would gratefully be remembered for ever by the people of this presidency for the zeal and steadiness with which she had worked to ameliorate the condition of the women of Western India, and for the relief of their sufferings. (Applause.) The Albless Obstetric Hospital and the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, which had received great support and encouragement from his Excellency, would be the means of saving hundreds and thousands of women and children from an early grave, and he would, no doubt, together with their respective founders, be blessed by the sick poor. (Applause.) Of the Sir D. M. Petit Hospital for Women and Children, the same might be said, and the establishment of that hospital was due to the unremitting exertions of both Lord and Lady Reay. (Applause.) The Sir D. M. Petit Lepers' Home was another instance of the keen interest H. E. the Governor had taken in its establishment. It had never to his knowledge occurred that such an important and useful institution could be brought into existence within a fortnight of the donor's offer. It was only due to the imdomitable energy and great administrative ability of Lord Reay, that such a thing could be established within such a short time. He need hardly say that after the establishment of this hospital, the unfortunate lepers would be prevented from being driven to commit suicide on account of their being forsaken by their near and dear relations, and that many would find comfort and ease at the Lepers' Home. But the most important institution H. E. the Governor had been most anxious to establish in Bombay, and which he had accomplished with great tact and judgment, was the Framjee Petit Laboratory of Medical Research. This institution was the first of its kind in India, and Lord Reay had placed the whole medical profession of Bombay under a deep debt of gratitude by the establishment of that laboratory. (Applause.) This noble institution would enable the medical graduates and students to acquire a taste for original medical research, and in course of time they might have a Pasteur—(applause)—a Coch, a Clein, or a Vandyke Carter—(applause)—from amongst their native graduates. He (Dr. Cowasjee) prayed to God that that day would soon come; but everything depended on the industry, ability, and zeal of their students and graduates. (Applause.) In conclusion, he asked the meeting with one voice and acclamation to carry the resolution to commemorate the benevolent and valuable services rendered to this city by the great and good statesman. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. Grattan Geary said: This meeting representing all sections of the community of Bombay having decreed a statue to Lord Reay (cheers)—a decree which would be ratified by the public opinion of the whole Presidency (renewed applause)—it becomes my pleasant duty to propose a resolution to raise funds for the proposed memorial. The following will form the committee with power to add to their number:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore; Dr. L. G. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay; Father T. Dalhoff, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart; his Highness Aga Khan, his Highness Aga Allishaw; Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E.; Messrs. Ameeruddin Tyabjee, A. M. Gubbay, A. M. Dharamsey, Ardesher Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Abdulla Hajee Dawood; Dr. A. P. Cama; Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ardesher Framjee Solicitor, Ardesher Dossabhoy Munshee, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar; Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee, Barmal Bhojraj, Badroodin Tyabjee, Behramjee Nuserwanjee Servai, Bomonjee Behramjee Patel, Cursondas Vulubdas, C. M. Cursetjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Chatoorbhoy Morarjee, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Dajee Abajee Khare, Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Damodhur Merarjee Goculdas, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Dharamsy Soonderdas, Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha; Dr. D. Mackichen; Messrs. Dadabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, D. J. Tata, Damjee Hirjee, Devjee Khetsy, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Devjee Veerjee, Damodhur Thackersy Muljee, Damodhurdass Tapidas, D D Ghaudy, Dady Maneckjee Limjee, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Dady Nuserwanjee Dady, E M Slater; Dr. Eduljee Naserwanjee; Messrs. Essa bin Khalifa, Framjee Dinshawjee Petit, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framjee Nuserwanjee Patel, F R Wadia, Fateally Shaik Ahmed, Ghellabhai Haridas, Goverdhundas Khatav, George Cotton, Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal, Gokuldas Madhavjee, Grattan Geary, Hormarjee A Hormarjee, H W Uloth, Harkisondas Narotamdas, H M Phipson, Hormarjee Eduljee Albless, Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama; Dustoor Dr. Jamasjee Manocherjee, M.A., P.H.D., D.C.L.; Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Wadia; Messrs. Jamsetjee N Tata, Jafferbhoy Tharia Topan; Dr. J. A. Da Gama; Messrs. John Marshall, J L Lee, Jehangir R Mody, Jehangirshaw E. Kohiyer, Jamsetjee A Hormarjee, Jeewajee D. Ghandy, Jeejeebhoy Jehangir Lam, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Kama, Jalbhoy Ardesher Seth, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Jehangir B Murzban, Jadhowjee Camaisy, K. M. Heeramanek; Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M.D.; Messrs. Kesowji Iswar, Khimjee Dalal, Kirparam M Mehta, Kalidas Jutha, K. R. Kama, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee; Dr. L. P. De Rozario; Messrs. Liladhur Jairam, Lukhmidas Khimjee, L. R. W. Forrest, Manekshaw J. Talyarkhan, Merwanjee Rastomjee Dalal, M. N. Banajee, M. M. Heeramanek, Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban; Messrs. Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, M. M. Bhownagree, Manekjee Eduljee Albless, Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand, Nuserwanjee A. Hormarjee, N. R. Rauna, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, N. G. Chandavarker, Nowrosjee Manekjee Wadia; Dustoor Dr. Pestonjee Behramjee, M.A., P.H.D; Messrs. Pherozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Premjee Kala, Pestonjee Hormusjee Kama, C.I.E., Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E.; Dr. R. N. Khory, M.D.; Messrs. R. D. Setna, R.M. Patel, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., S. D. Sassoon, Shamjee Muljee, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Sorabjee Manekjee C. Damanwala, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Vahed, Tricamjee Mooljee, T. J. Bennet; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Umersy Naugay, Ujbee Umersy, Vurjeewandas Madhavdas, Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Vizbukandas Atmaram, Vurdman Poonsey; Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.; Messrs. W. D. Mackewan, X. Castellie, and Y. M. Kelker. The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort acting as chairman, and the following gentlemen as secretaries:—The Hon'ble Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M. A., John Marshall, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay, Damodhur Thackersy Muljee, and N. G. Chandawarker, B.A., L.L.B.

Mr. Geary said: The Duke of Connaught in his parting speech to the Corporation the other day, very well expressed the feeling which now animates this meeting. His Royal Highness said: "It has been a source of satisfaction to me that while in this Presidency, I have been associated with so enlightened a statesman as Lord Reay." (Cheers.) It has been a source of satisfaction to us all that this Presidency has been for the last five years under the government of a statesman so enlightened and so honest as Lord Reay. (Applause.) The Governor whose term of office is now about to expire has throughout his administration acted in accordance with the true spirit of the inductive philosophy, and made his deductions from a wide area of observation and inquiry. He has made himself personally acquainted with nearly every part of this great Presidency, and has been not only accessible but has been desirous of getting into touch with every class of the community and ready to give ear to all who had information to give, or grievances to be considered and redressed. (Hear, hear.) We shall miss him whom we are about to lose, but has left his mark on Bombay. In the five penurious years during which the Provincial Government was called upon to contribute so heavily to the necessities of frontier defence, twenty-five lakhs have been found for the construction in this city of police courts for the administration of justice, of hospitals for the relief of suffering, and of other works of great utility. The European General Hospital which has so long been prayed for by that community has been undertaken, and is now in a fair way towards completion. And here I may be permitted to say that while Lord Reay has found in self-denial the funds required for the European Hospital, Lady Reay has turned her exceptional talent for organisation and her wonderful energy to excellent account on behalf of suffering womanhood in this city (loud cheers.) We shall long remember Lady Reay's kind and gracious presence and her indefatigable industry in well doing. I have just referred to Lord Reay's successful efforts to add one more to the many beneficent hospitals which exist in this city. Another building for the construction of which very good reasons might easily be assigned has not been even commenced. The new Government House which is to replace the remote and not very sanitary building at Parel, and the charming seaside residence at Malabar Point which will shortly be rendered uninhabitable by the new fortifications, has been put on the long finger by Lord Reay, who with great disinterestedness made up his mind that until the sick of the European community are properly housed the proposals for a new Government House shall be hung up. This incident is one of many which might be adduced to illustrate the altruistic spirit in which Lord Reay has dealt with many difficult and thorny questions. An administrator of a different stamp might have consulted his own ease or sought an ephemeral popularity by leaving them to his successor. Lord Reay has not been deterred from doing what seemed to him to be his plain duty through fear of misconception, he has not feared to make enemies of the unworthy or the malevolent. An administrator of this type may make mistakes, for to err is the lot of all men. But honesty of purpose has been always manifest, and his kindliness, his eminently sympathetic nature, combined with the high and even austere sense of justice under which he always acted, might have saved him from much harsh and resentful criticism—a criticism, not always to be distinguished from unscrupulous misrepresentation, of which we have had in these recent days so many unsavoury examples. (Applause.) Lord Reay has sometimes stung his hands, but he has never on that account shrunk from grasping nettles and eradicating them. (Hear, hear.) He leaves to his successor, whom we shall have the pleasure of welcoming to-day, a well-weeded and well-cultured garden, in which it may be hoped Lord Harris will pass five happy and prosperous years. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the resolution. He had no doubt that the gentlemen who had been nominated on the Committee would do their best to carry out the objects of the meeting. As regards Lord Reay, to whom they had met there to do honour, he contented himself after the able speeches of the previous speakers by making one remark, and that was that long after his Excellency had left India, the good which he had effected here by his earnest desire and constant endeavours to promote the best interests of the people confided to his charge would be gratefully remembered by all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this Presidency. (Applause.)

The resolution was then carried.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani said that he had the honour to propose the next resolution, which was as follows:—"That all classes of the community of this Presidency be invited to subscribe to this memorial; and be requested to send their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay." This resolution was only a consequential one, and as they had already adopted the previous resolutions, they would no doubt adopt this resolution also as a matter of course. He was not, therefore, called upon to state any reasons to induce them to accept this resolution. But he would avail himself of that opportunity of expressing his concurrence with what had been already stated by the previous speakers in support of the principal resolutions to which they had already given their assent, and he would add his humble testimony to the worth of their departing Governor. He thought this Presidency had been very lucky in having Lord Reay as its ruler for the last five years, for in addition to being an eminent educationist, his lordship had proved to be a statesman of a very high order and had at the same time been distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, for his courtesy, for his hospitality, for the simplicity of his character, for the thorough conscientiousness in the discharge of his various and multifarious duties, and for his broad and liberal views, and he had no doubt that as time rolled on all classes would appreciate him more and more and his name would stand pre-eminent in the long list of the illustrious rulers of this Presidency. (Loud applause.) It often happened that one heard a good deal to the credit of a person with whom one was not personally acquainted, but close acquaintance wiped away the impressions originally formed on the mind. In the case of Lord Reay it was otherwise. The more they came in contact with him the more they appreciate him. His was not a character that took them by surprise. His character was that of a simple, unpreteading, solid nature—that of a real diamond which by use gained in brilliancy. (Applause.) He had often noted in the Legislative Council that instead of holding the members to the strict rules of procedure, he gave them every facility of expressing their views, even when such members were not in order. He carefully listened to their arguments, and in fact he managed matters so well that every one, not only was, but felt himself to be perfectly at liberty to speak and to note as he thought proper. Then, again, to matters of even ordinary importance his lordship gave long, careful and earnest deliberation. There was nothing done in an off-hand, easy-going manner. Again, it was marvellous to observe how true to conscience was his lordship. No opposition, no adverse criticism, would induce him to abandon the part which conscientiousness and duty had marked out. (Applause.) The same straightforward conduct has been conspicuous in the exercise even of patronage, and hence his selections had commanded universal approbation. His lordship's sole care was to see the right persons in their right places. They were all aware that when the Bombay Municipal Bill was on the legislative anvil, his lordship renominated Mr. Telang, and nominated Mr. Mehta, to the Legislative Council, with the sole object of securing for the discussion of the measure the ability and experience of those two gentlemen, who were best able to do justice to the measure. His recent selection for the same Council of Messrs. Ranade and Javerilal, was also a case in point, and it was on the same principle that Sir Frank Forbes Adam was continued on the Legislative Council. The long and lengthy debates on the Bombay Municipal Bill proved conclusively to every one who was open to conviction, how carefully his lordship guarded the best interests of local self-government in this city. The appointment of the several commissions for the good of the people had become a matter of history. His lordship's conduct had been sometimes severely criticised when he happened in the discharge of conscientious duty to cross the path of powerful class influences, but the fact of his standing firm against such powerful influences was alone enough to show that, mild and courteous as the man was, he was a staunch and devoted follower of conscience, duty, and moral obligations. (Applause.) Even those who had the misfortune to disagree with him were obliged to admit his high character and his great ability. The fundamental test of statesmanship was a true knowledge of the people. His lordship had always endeavoured conscientiously to take the people into his confidence and to meet their wants and wishes to the best of his power, and they would all miss their well-intentioned, high-characterred, and irreproachable Governor. (Applause.) Again, it had had been a pleasing feature of his character that he had not been afraid of advancing educated Indians. He was not one of those narrow-minded men who thought that by giving reasonable power to educated natives, Great Britain's superiority would be endangered. He was justly conscious of Great Britain's moral superiority, which he knew was far more powerful than any superiority which can ever be attained or maintained by force, and he had rightly counted upon this moral superiority in his dealings with the Indian people, and he had rightly preferred the honorable course of doing his duty both by Great Britain and India. (Applause.) To honor such a man by having his statue amongst them, and by otherwise perpetuating his name, was simply to honor themselves, and he trusted the people of this Presidency with whom and for whom he had worked during the last five years, would come out in a fitting manner to carry out the object of this meeting. (Loud applause.)

Mr. S. S. Bengalee having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who was enthusiastically received, proposed that "the best thanks of the meeting are due to the Sheriff of Bombay for calling the meeting."

Mr. H. W. Uloth having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

On the notion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, seconded by the Rev. Father Dalhoff, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Geary called for three cheers for Lord and Lady Reay, which were given most heartily.

The chairman in returning thanks announced that Rs. 33,700 had already been promised by native chiefs and others towards the memorial fund.

The meeting then dispersed.

A MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS TO LORD REAY.

THE following is a copy which has been sent to H. E. the Governor by the "Anjuman-i-Ishaatul-Islam":—

To his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay.

May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned President, and members of the "Anjuman-i-Ishaatul-Islam," beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency to express our hearty thanks for your Excellency's kindly appointing Mr. Syed Fakhruddin Abubaker Edroos, B.A. (our late worthy hon. secretary) as a probationary Statutary Civil Servant. He belongs to an ancient and well known respectable family, the members of which, by virtue of their race and the sacred calling of High Priests, have always carried great respect in the community. For want of a moving spirit, our Association had for some time been at a stand-still, when learning the good objects our Anjuman aspired for, and being inspired with patriotism Mr. Syed F. Abubaker Edroos rushed forward to its aid, and with incessant zeal and indefatigable efforts, and to a great

SPORTING NOTES.

You have only to look at Harry Heasman to come to the conclusion that he is highly charged with wit. He has just given us another specimen of his smartness by naming a two year old colt—by Gladstone out of Truth—Labouchere. He is sure to win over the Northampton course.

Escott gave 270 guineas for Fersen. The horse was entered in a Selling Race (value £100) to be sold for £50, and was bought in after winning for 250 guineas. As Escott is a jockey, and as the horse was ridden yesterday by a gentleman who acts as steward sometimes, I should like to ask how this sort of game is made to pay.

Arrangements for a boat race between Cambridge University and Yale College, which have been under consideration for some time past, have now fallen through. The Americans, in declining to come to England, invited the Cambridge crew to cross the Atlantic, but Cambridge declined the invitation.

According to the *Man of the World*, Lord Penrhyn, the Master of the Grafton Hunt, on observing at the meet an ex-star of the Gaiety chorus among the field, promptly sent his daughters home as a protest against the fair if frail one's presence. The young lady in question took the hint, writes "Captain Coe," and has returned to the Pytchley pack, the master of which is, apparently, not so particular.

However successful the opening meeting of the Hurst Park Club may have been as a whole, it certainly owed none of its success to the clerk of the weather, who served up two very bad days for the inauguration of the regenerated "'Appy' Ampton." The going was naturally very heavy under the circumstances, but that did not interfere with the victories of the first favourites, who sailed home in every race. The feature of the day was the victory of Benburb in the chief event, the Hurst Park Hurdle Race. It was noteworthy because one has so seldom seen the Duke of Beaufort's colours victorious in hurdle races, as his Grace has never been a great patron of the jumping game. To say that Benburb's victory was well received goes almost without saying, as it is ever pleasant to greet the return of a victor bearing the Badminton hoops to the paddock.

Benburb was voted very fit when stripped in the paddock, and his fine length and enormous muscular power seemed to place him quite a class above the antagonists. But he was fitted with a rogue's badge of a hood and blinkers, and, further, his forehanks were in clothes, so that it is probable that Joseph Cannon has had some anxious days with him. Benburb had been highly tried, and if his home examinations could have been quite relied upon, he represented an odds on chance. But though he was known to be better than Papyrus, and within a few pounds of Bellona, there was but a moderate amount of plunging on his chance.

The angle at which the finish is seen from the stand at Hurst-park is such an awkward one that when it is a find point with the competitors an opinion is difficult to form, and in this case many people thought that Burton had got home. Mr. Guthrie's horse was running very wide on the left, and thus it was very difficult for the stand people to measure his exact position, but as a matter of fact he never got up.

Few people indeed would recognize in Hurst Park the old Hampton race-course and meadow,so completely have they been changed and beautified under the supervision of the Hurst Park Club. There are two courses for racing and steeplechasing respectively. The five furlongs course is one of the best in England, and from the stand a perfect view of the racing can be obtained from start to finish. The fields were not so strong as was at one time anticipated, but the sport was of a fairly interesting character. Mr. A. Yates's Gamecock won the Hampton Court Handicap Steeplechase, and Mr. E. Brydges-Willyams's Harlow the Wolsey Handicap Hurdle Race.

John Dawson trains a smart two year old filly in Vicenza, the daughter of Beaudesert and Venice, who has just won another trial in which she beat Claygate, the Mabille cort Richmond, Medusa, and a bay filly by Charibert from Performer, the three last-named being two year olds of apparently not much account. The winner is in the Brocklesby, and is not only a certain runner, but will, in all probability, beat a lot of those that are much more highly fancied, although she only cost Mr. Benholm 210 guineas as a yearling.

John Splan was, of course, interviewed on his return to America. He states that there is a great market in England for American trotters, and added, "Let any one show a fast stepper in the suburbs of London, andI tell you before he has gone up and down the road twice there will be almost the entire population of that neighbourhood out to see him. It is a 'chestnut' to say that an Englishman loves a horse, but it may not be one to say that he loves a trotter such as we find in all our cities. A trial by American breeders to meet the growing demand for such animals in England must be pecuniarily successful."

Mr. Baird has, it is said, come into another little fortune of £270,000. He is not likely to ride in races again. It seems that he injured his constitution very much by wasting, which left him in a weak condition. He should now content himself with enjoying the sport as an owner and spectator, and would be hundreds of pounds in pocket

The prospects of Kirkham and Narellan are forming a perfect godsend for the cable Ananias, says a Sydney, N. S. W. gossip. One day we are told they are not worth a blank, and now we hear they are much fancied, Narellan in particular going freely and well. But Mr. White is not at all likely to see his horses run in the 1890 English Derby—his health will not stand the journey.

A good story is told of the late Lord Houghton, who was exceedingly short-sighted. One day, before the Derby was to be run, he went by mistake to the notice-board, where the Derby sweep was posted, at the Travellers', and, after peering at it for some time, remarked, "Confound the thing! there's never anything fit to eat here. I shall go to the Carlton."

Mr. John Corlett evidently thinks Dancing Water is still a mailer, as he is anxious to have a £10,000 prize run for in England like that just instituted in Australia. He says:—"It is too much to ask of even the most brilliant and rich racing corporation in England—viz., Ascot—that they should give £10,000 to a race; but with a little management—say, making the Ascot Stakes, Alexandra Plate, and Hardwicke Stakes into one race—a sum of £3,500 would at once be forthcoming, and another £1,500 might be clipped from the added money to the many five-furlong abominations. This would give a total of £5,000 in hard cash, which, added to a sweepstakes, with all the money to go to the winner or placed horses, would at at least remove from the turf the reproach that no encouragement is given to breed long-distance runners.

Sir John Colomb, M.P., has become president of the Granville Cycling Club, Bow, E. We believe (says *Wheeling*) that this is a gentleman who writes such long letters to the *Standard* that he is known to the staff as Sir John Colomb-and-a-half. Anyway, we are glad to see him patronising cycling.

Saturday (15th ult.) was almost the last great day in the present football season. No fewer than three international matches were decided. After a lapse of two seasons the series of struggles between England and Ireland under the Rugby code of rules were resumed, and many thousands of spectators watched the game which was played on the Rectory Field, Blackheath. England won by three tries (Rogers, Stoddart, and Morrison) to nil. Indeed, the superiority of the home team was very apparent; but the Irishmen dribbled well, and these tactics gave an evenness to the contest which otherwise must have been one-sided, so strong was the English team in and out of the scrummage. The English forward work was well worthy of a team credited with a victory over Scotland; they hung on the ball with much pertinacity, and in the open too their passing was good.

The other two international matches were played under Association rules. At Belfast the English team in the presence of about 5000 spectators, gave a severe beating to the Irishmen, winning the ninth international contest by no fewer than nine goals to one. England was also successful in the match played against Wales at Wrexham, the representatives of the Principality being beaten by three goals to one.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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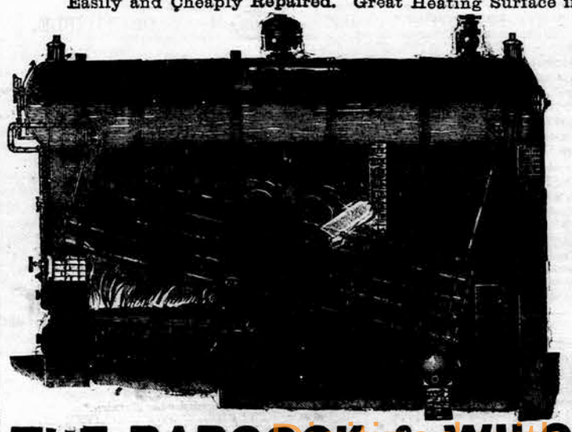

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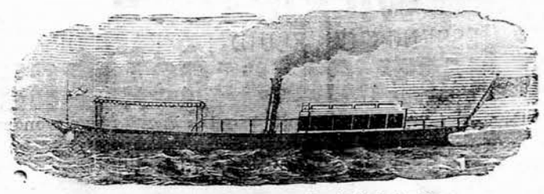

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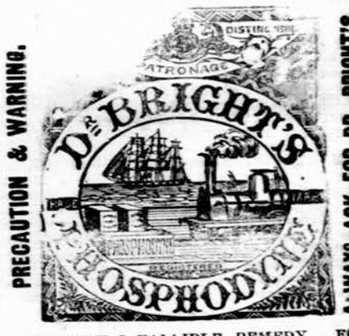

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